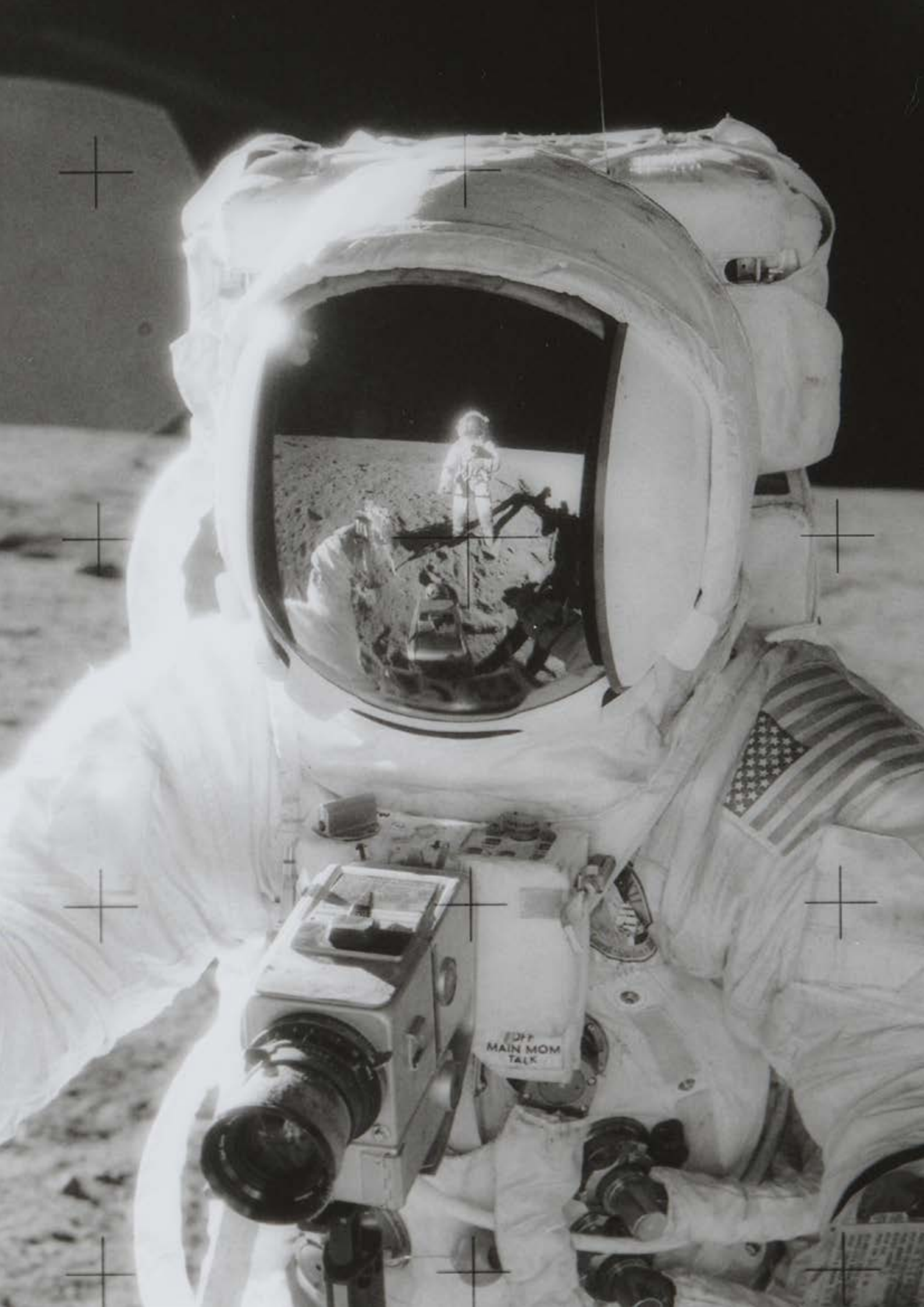
KOLLER

IN COLLABORATION WITH **WUNDERKAMMER**

OUT OF THIS WORLD V

AUKTION
3 DEZEMBER 2024


MAIN MOM
TALK

WINTER–AUKTIONEN 2024

Weitere Informationen:
kollerauktionen.com

ONLINE ONLY (IBID) BIETEN AB 19. NOVEMBER

WEIN
Mittwoch, 6. November
(Bieten ab 23. Oktober)

ASIATICA
Mittwoch, 27. November
(Bieten ab 13. November)

SCHMUCK
Dienstag, 3. Dezember

GLANZ UND RAFFINESSE
Mittwoch, 4. Dezember

DESIGN
ART NOUVEAU & ART DÉCO
Mittwoch, 4. Dezember

FASHION & VINTAGE
Mittwoch, 4. Dezember

SILBER
Mittwoch, 4. Dezember

SCHWEIZER KUNST
Donnerstag, 5. Dezember

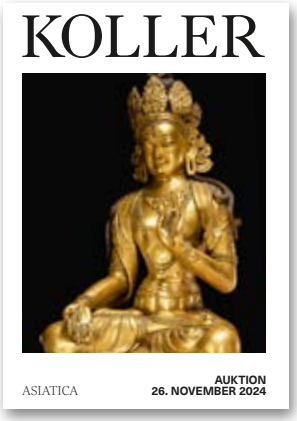
IMPRESSIONISMUS & MODERNE
Donnerstag, 5. Dezember

GRAFIK DES 20. & 21. JHS.
Donnerstag, 5. Dezember

POSTWAR & CONTEMPORARY
Donnerstag, 5. Dezember

Weitere Informationen zu
den ibid–Auktionen

SAAL–AUKTIONEN ZÜRICH



Lots 101–463
ASIATICA
Dienstag, 26. November
10 Uhr

ZÜRICH

Hardturmstrasse 102 /
Hardturmstrasse 121
8005 Zürich

Vorbesichtigung:
20. bis 25. November 2024
10 – 18 Uhr (25. bis 16 Uhr)

GENF

Hôtel Beau-Rivage
13, quai du Mont-Blanc
1201 Genf

Highlights-Ausstellung:
9. und 10. November 2024
10 – 18 Uhr

DÜSSELDORF

Citadellstrasse 4
40213 Düsseldorf

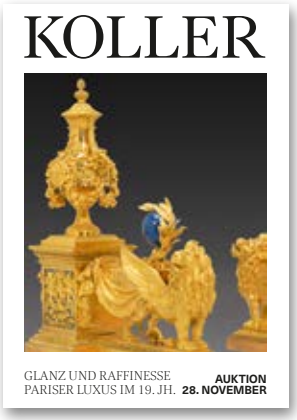
Highlights-Ausstellung:
14. und 15. November 2024
10 – 18 Uhr

PARIS

70, rue du Faubourg
Saint-Honoré
5008 Paris

Highlights-Ausstellung:
23. bis 26. Oktober 2024
11 – 19 Uhr

Lots 2001 – 2313
SCHMUCK &
JUWELEN
Mittwoch, 27. November
11 Uhr

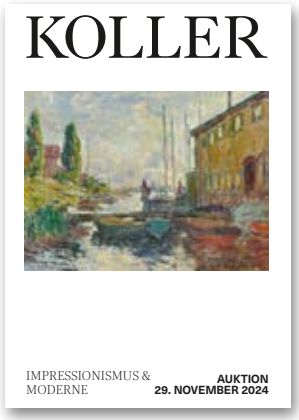


Lots 1001 – 1114
GLANZ UND RAFFINESSE.
PARISER LUXUS IM 19. JH.
Donnerstag, 28. November
10 Uhr

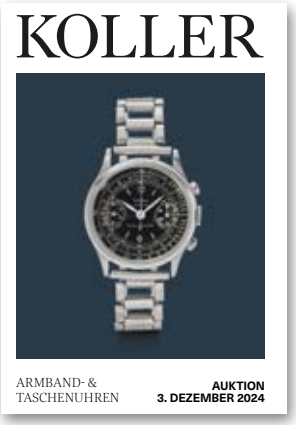
Lots 3601 – 3694
GRAFIK &
MULTIPLES
Donnerstag, 28. November
14 Uhr

Lots 3401 – 3496
POSTWAR &
CONTEMPORARY
Donnerstag, 28. November
16 Uhr

Lots 3001 – 3107
SCHWEIZER
KUNST
Freitag, 29. November
14 Uhr



Lots 3201 – 3286
IMPRESSIONISMUS &
MODERNE
Freitag, 29. November
17 Uhr



Lots 2801 – 2869
ARMBAND- &
TASCHENUHREN
Dienstag, 3. Dezember
15 Uhr

Lots 4001 – 4077
OUT OF THIS
WORLD
Dienstag, 3. Dezember
17 Uhr

Lot 4013

Lot 4047

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DE DEUTSCHE BESCHREIBUNG ONLINE

THE ART LOSS ■ REGISTER
Helping the victims of art theft

Koller Auktionen ist Partner von Art Loss Register. Sämtliche Gegenstände in diesem Katalog, sofern sie eindeutig identifizierbar sind und einen Schätzwert von mind. CHF 2 500 haben, wurden vor der Versteigerung mit dem Datenbestand des Registers individuell abgeglichen.

EURO-Schätzungen Die Schätzungen in Euro wurden zum Kurs von 0.95 umgerechnet und auf zwei Stellen gerundet, sie dienen nur zur Orientierung. Verbindlich sind die Angaben in Schweizer Franken.

Lots 4001 — 4077

OUT OF THIS WORLD V

Natural History, Space Exploration & Entertainment Memorabilia

AUCTION:

Hardturmstrasse 102
Tuesday, 3 December 2024,
5pm

PREVIEW:

Hardturmstrasse 102 + 121
8005 Zurich

Wednesday, 20 November to Sunday, 24 November, 00am – 6pm
Monday, 25 November 2024, 10am – 4pm

CHRISTIAN D. LINK

Tel. +41 79 709 02 85
link@kollerauctions.com

CLAUDIA BACHMANN

ootw@kollerauctions.com

Dear Friends and Collectors,

We are thrilled to present an extraordinary selection of items in this fifth edition of our 'Out of This World' catalogue. Among the highlights is an extremely well-documented, space-flown Omega Speedmaster watch, complete with video substantiation, as well as a space-flown, signed EVA glove from the legendary cosmonaut Gennady Padalka. We also will offer a complete, authentic ORLAN space suit, including the original matching helmet. This auction also features remarkable lunar meteorites and personal items from the private collection of Apollo 16 astronaut Charles Duke, the youngest human ever to walk on the moon.

Further treasures include an impressive Mosbach lion skull—a much larger ancestor of todays big cats—as well as an original Stormtrooper helmet from Rogue One, and a wand from the Harry Potter film series. These, along with other unique fossils, minerals, and natural history artefacts, make this catalogue a true celebration of Earth and space history.

We are also very excited to offer a unique opportunity to bid on a large art piece by Switzerland's renowned light artist, Gerry Hofstetter. Happily, the proceeds from this auction will go toward his 'SOS World Tour 2025' project that will take place next year as part of the UN Year of Glacier Preservation.

As always, you are all invited to the preview to see these wonderful items in person. If you're unable to attend, we would be happy to schedule a live video call with you.

Happy exploring,
Cyril Koller & Christian D. Link

Meet the Moonwalker in Zurich

In a special event, Charlie Duke will visit Koller Auctions in Zurich on 17 November at 2 pm to share his first-hand experiences from the Apollo missions. This event is free of charge, though seating is limited, so we encourage early reservations. Please write to: ootw@kollerauktionen.ch.

4001*
LIBYAN DESERT GLASS

Circa 29 million years
Libyan Desert
Glass (silica)
8 × 5.8 × 3.1 cm (measurements not including stand)

In 1922, British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the untouched tomb of Tutankhamen, a pharaoh who ruled over Egypt almost 3,300 years ago. When Carter entered the tomb for the very first time and was asked if he could see anything, he famously responded: 'Yes, wonderful things!'. In a treasure chest, Carter discovered a large breastplate decorated with gold, silver and a strange, beautiful gemstone. Today we know it as Libyan desert glass , carved as a scarab.

Studies show that Libyan desert glass formed about 29 million years ago after an asteroid or a meteorite hit probably a sandstone area on ancient earth. The airburst from this event must have deposited a staggering 100 megatons of energy into the sky. The heat and pressure following this moment helped to form this magical material. The glass is nearly pure silica, which requires temperatures above 1,600 degrees Celsius to form, more than for any rock on earth.

The example presented here is of the highest quality, showing a unique light yellow color with no inclusions.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4002*
FOSSILISED PLANT

Maffeia ceratophylloides
Middle Eocene, 50 million years
Monte Bolca, Italy
35 × 26 × 4 cm

Provenance: Private collection of the Cerato family

Monte Bolca is a famous fossil discovery site located near Verona in Italy. Or as the locals call it: 'Pescaria', derived from Pessàra, which means fish pit or fishbowl in the local dialect. As this site has unearthed some of the most important fossil fish finds known to science, it is a very appropriate name.

This region consists of sequences of layers, which started to develop during the beginning of the Lower Cretaceous around 145 million years ago, to the end of the Oligocene around 35 million years ago. An isolated block of stratified limestone about 20 metres deep and several hundred square metres in size lays surrounded by loose volcanic rock and criss-crossed by underground passages.

The first targeted search for fossils began as early as the 18th century. This gave rise to the first natural history collections to ever exist. One of these was the collection of Veronese apothecary Francesco Calceolari, founded in 1571. Over the years, a great diversity of fishes – over 300 species – were discovered, of great importance for our knowledge of the evolution of modern fishes.

The Pesciara has not only yielded fish but also some astonishing and quite rare plants. Among the finds are both marine and freshwater plants, as well as plants from the mainland. They include Maffeia ceratophylloides, a freshwater plant that was most probably transported by rivers. Its modern-day relatives still grow in large rivers in South America.

The specimen presented here is in excellent condition and beautifully detailed. It comes from the private collection of the Cerato family, who has owned the local quarries for over five generations.

CHF 6 000/8 000 (€ 6 320/8 420)

4003*

FOSSIL DRAGONFLY

Stenophlebia latreilli
Circa 151 million years
Eichstätt / Altmühltal, Bavaria, Germany
18.2 × 18.3 × 0.7 cm

Stenophlebia is an extinct genus of dragonfly from the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous periods. The family of dragonflies were some of the first winged insects to evolve over 300 million years ago. This is why today's dragonflies are described as living fossils.

152 million years ago, in what is now south-central Germany, a cluster of islands and shallow marine lagoons were home to these insects and many other prehistoric animals like shrimp, fish, jellies and horseshoe crabs. Routinely, the small lagoons and intertidal pools of these areas between Laurasia and Gondwanaland would dry up, to expose sticky, anaerobic mud: a perfect medium for trapping and preserving records of this diverse Jurassic ecosystem.

Today, the limestone found in Solnhofen / Eichstätt, Bavaria, is ideal for fabricating lithographic plates and, as evidenced by this beautifully preserved Stenophlebia specimen, producing highly detailed imprints of soft-bodied organisms.

Fossils of dragonflies with perfectly spread wings, like the one presented here, are nonetheless very rare. Usually, their fragile wings are folded backwards, and due to overlapping not all four wings are visible. This specimen, however, was perfectly preserved.

CHF 2 500/5 000 (€ 2 630/5 260)

4004*

AMETHYST SPHERE

Minas Gerais, Brasil
Diameter circa 30 cm

Amethyst is a transparent, coarse-grained variety of the silica mineral quartz. It owes its lustrous colour mainly to inclusions of iron. The Egyptians, Etruscans and Romans already sought out these crystals for their beauty and healing powers.

The name originates from the Greek word 'amethystos', which means 'counteracting intoxication'. It expresses the belief of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks that a wearer of amethyst was immune to the intoxicating effects of wine. Similarly, wine from a cup made of amethyst was not supposed to have an intoxicating effect. Since this stone was as precious as rubies and sapphires at the time, this was a rather costly method of avoiding a hangover.

The unique amethyst presented here is characterised by its enormous hollow, spherical shape, lined with sparkling amethyst crystals. The layers of lavender and violet hues each represent a different stage in its growth.

CHF 7 500/10 000 (€ 7 890/10 530)

4005*

PIECE OF THE GIBEON METEORITE

Gibeon
Kalahari Desert, Namibia
Found in 1836
2.2 kg
15.5 × 16 × 5 cm

The Gibeon meteorite formed 4.5 billion years ago deep within the molten core of an asteroid whose shattered remains were part of the asteroid belt, residing between Mars and Jupiter.

After wandering through interplanetary space, the Gibeon meteorite entered our atmosphere about 13 000–30 000 years ago. Its mass slammed into Earth's atmosphere as a brilliant fireball, where it exploded and rained down over what is now the Kalahari Desert in Namibia. Its black, pitted crust formed when the meteorite's outer layer melted during the flight.

In previous generations, indigenous tribes recovered small meteorite fragments at or near the surface and fashioned them into spear points and other tools.

This meteorite became known to the scientific world when it was discovered in 1836. Gibeon is an iron meteorite, classified as a group IVA fine octahedrite and is composed mostly of iron (91.8%) and nickel (7.7%) with about 0.5% other trace elements. Presented here is a piece of the Gibeon meteorite. It not only impresses due to its size but also its elegant shape and mysterious dark colour.

CHF 6 000/8 000 (€ 6 320/8 420)

4006*

FOSSIL WOOD

Araucarioxylon arizonicum
225 million years
Arizona, USA
83 × 67 × 3 cm (measurements not including stand)

This fossil wood example from the southwestern US state of Arizona is of astonishing beauty.

In 1988 the Arizona state legislature designated the petrified wood of Araucarioxylon arizonicum, a prehistoric conifer, as an Arizona state fossil. Arizona is famous for its vast petrified forest, part of which lies within the bounds of the Petrified Forest National Park.

During the Late Triassic period, approximately 225 million years ago, Northern Arizona had a tropical climate that supported a vast forest of conifer trees. The majority of the trees were of the species Araucarioxylon arizonicum, which grew up to 61 metres tall with a trunk up to 1.5 metres thick. It likely would have resembled a modern pine tree. Occasionally fallen trees would become buried in sediment and volcanic ash. Due to its rapid burial and the lack of oxygen, the wood did not decay as it would if it had remained on the surface. Silica and other minerals present in the ground water seeped into the porous wood over many years. This caused the cellular structure of the wood to become crystallised and turned it into a fossil.

The dark coloration with vibrant hues of cream, reds and yellows is typical for petrified fossils from Arizona. It is made up of almost solid quartz, like a giant crystal, and sparkles in the sunlight as if it were covered with glitter.

CHF 12 000/14 000 (€ 12 630/14 740)

4007

GLASS EYE DISPLAY CASE

France, 1880
Wood, glass, various semi-precious stones, silicone
121.5 × 82 × 10 cm

The earliest known prosthetic eye was found buried with a woman who lived from 2800–2900 BC in Shahr-I Sokhta, Iran. It was probably made of bitumen paste which was covered with a thin layer of gold, and engraved with a central iris from which lines radiated like the rays of the golden sun.

Over the next 4 000 years, this rudimentary technique of making ocular prosthetics evolved considerably. In 1880, Hermann Snellen, a Dutch eye surgeon, developed the 'Reform' eye, a hollow glass prosthetic with rounded edges. These were of more voluminous shape than the earlier shell-like glass eyes and facilitated the restoration of socket volume while improving wearing comfort. Interestingly, both of these types of prosthetics, old and new, can be found in the display case presented here.

The man who created this fascinating piece of medical history, Dr Robert Coulomb, was one of the leading specialists of his time. He was a developer of new techniques, and author of various books and texts.

This case was an early advertising medium for his practice. It even contained the prosthetic eye of Leo Gambetta, co-founder of the French Third Republic and one of the most important political figures in 19th-century France. One could hardly have found a better testimonial at the time!

CHF 3 000/5 000 (€ 3 160/5 260)

4008*

MALACHITE

Zambia
Class of minerals: Carbonate and Nitrate
16 × 9 × 4 cm (measurements not including stand)

Malachite, also known as mountain green or copper green, belongs to the mineral class of carbonates and nitrates. This opaque, green-banded mineral crystallises in the monoclinic crystal system, and most often forms botryoidal, fibrous, or stalagmitic masses, in fractures and deep, underground spaces, where the water table and hydrothermal fluids provide the means for chemical precipitation.

The earliest mention of the mineral goes back to the Roman scholar Pliny the Elder, who lived from 24 to 79 AD. In ancient times the mineral already was extremely popular. It was used for many kinds of art objects or finely pulverised as eye shadow. It is considered to be one of the oldest-known green pigments used in paintings.

In esoteric circles it is regarded as one of the most important healing stones and is said to have healing properties for headaches, specific female disorders, eye inflammation, and also to increase perception and concentration.

CHF 1 000/2 000 (€ 1 050/2 110)

4009 ♣

MURDER CLAM WITH A CROWN OF CORALS

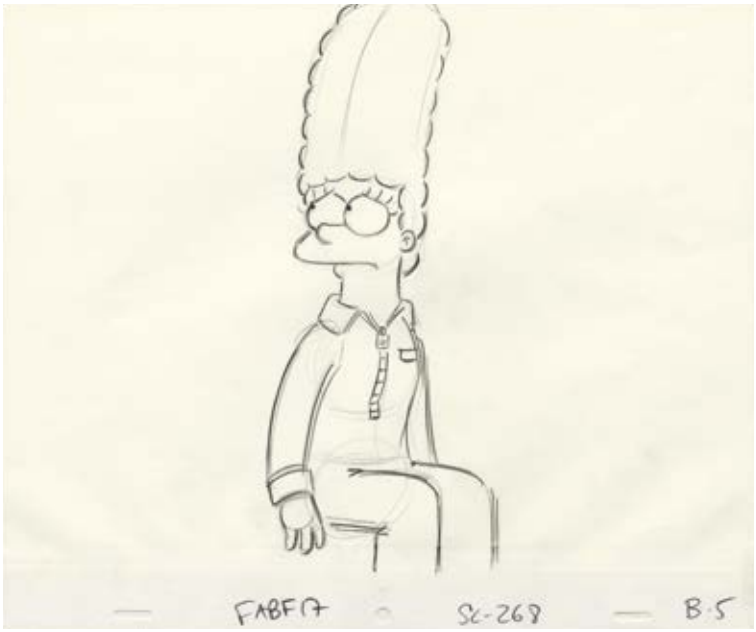
Tridacna gigas
Indo-Pacific
Lower shell 38 × 23 × 16 cm
Upper shell 38 × 25 × 13 cm

This maxima clam, Tridacna gigas, also known as the small giant clam, is a species of bivalve molluscs found throughout the Indo-Pacific region.For hundreds of years, Tridacna gigas has been a staple of curiosity cabinets and sideshows that spin tall tales to gullible audiences. This is probably why molluscs of this size and upwards are often referred to as 'murder clams' in popular culture. But the truth is that even the largest molluscs are of no danger to humans.

The murder clam presented here consists of both shells, one of which is crowned with several beautifully detailed small corals.

Please note that no export CITES is available for this item.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)



4010*

ORIGINAL MARGE SIMPSON SKETCH

Handsketched, pencil on paper
Sketch: 26 × 31 cm
Frame: 40.5 × 45.5 cm

Marge Simpson, the good-natured housewife with striking hair color, was named after the mother of the creator of The Simpsons, like all other members of this family. Marge's hairstyle is her trademark: thanks to it, she is the tallest member of the family. With the iconic hairstyle her height is an astonishing 259 centimeters.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4011

TINTIN, CAPTAIN HADDOCK IN SPACESUIT

Belvision, Tele-Hachette and Larry Harmon Studio, France
1959
On 'Riverside Bond' paper
32 × 26.5 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

'Explorers on the Moon' is the seventeenth volume of The Adventures of Tintin, the comics series by Belgian cartoonist Hergé. The original comic book was published in 1950. For its day, it was considered quite accurate, although with obvious simplifications, in terms of the physics and technology involved in spaceflight. The author wanted to make the story as realistic as possible and extensively researched rockets and space travel.

Then in 1959, the first animated series with hand-drawn animations based on the comics appeared. It consists of twenty-two five-minute-long episodes.

Presented here is an original drawing of the animated series from the Raymond Leblanc Belvision studio archive. The drawing of Captain Haddock in his space suit is on 'Riverside Bond' paper. Drawn in pencil with some shading in red crayon, it also contains various instructions to the animators.

CHF 1 200/1 800 (€ 1 260/1 890)

4012*

GOGOTTE KALLOS

Fontainebleau, France
30 million years
50 × 19 × 15 cm (measurements not including stand)

The gogotte presented here is of high quality and shows no breakpoint whatsoever. This means the stone was dislodged from the main structure and fell into the pond of water where it remained another couple of million years.

But most noticeably, this gogotte stands out for its unique and complex form, which creates a beautiful tension between the smaller, filigree and the larger, bolder shapes. Which gives this object its own dynamic and a strong presence in any room it is displayed in.

For more information about gogottes see lot 4073.

CHF 4 000/6 000 (€ 4 210/6 320)

4013*

SKULL OF A MOSBACH LION

Panthera Leo Fossilis
Moggaster Cave near Ebermannstadt, Germany, 1985
Middle Pleistocene, circa 600 000 years
45 × 32 × 40 cm (measurements not including stand)

Provenance: University of Erlangen (examined by Prof. Josef Th. Groiss)

The Mosbach lion, Panthera Leo Fossilis, is an extinct big cat of the early and middle Pleistocene. They were the largest lions ever to have lived in Europe, and roamed the wilderness in search of prey about 600 000 years ago. With a head to body length of up to 2.4 metres, these animals were about half a metre longer than the lions currently found in Africa. This predator is also the ancestor of another ancient carnivore, the cave lion.

Its name was derived from the fact that the first fossil remains were found in Mosbach, near Wiesbaden, Germany. The species was first described by the palaeontologist Wilhelm von Reichenau in 1906. Von Reichenau searched the Pleistocene Mosbach sands, which are considered to be the most important fossil site containing the remains of Ice Age animals in Europe. Remains of the Mosbach Lion, such as jaw parts or teeth, are now in the collections of the Natural History Museum in Mainz and the Wiesbaden Museum.

The Specimen
The specimen presented here was discovered in the Moggaster Cave near Ebermannstadt, Germany in 1985. Examined by Prof. Jozef Th. Groiss from the University of Erlangen, the skull was confirmed to be an associated upper skull with a near complete lower jaw of a Panthera Leo Fossilis. Due to its measurements, it could clearly be determined as the remains of a very large, adult male.

At the time, the University of Erlangen took the liberty of restoring the skull for scientific purposes. It was also extensively described in the scientific magazine 'Archaeopteryx' in 1992.

The Restoration Process
At the time of its discovery, it was missing the two upper canines, the back end of the right mandible and the left zygomatic arch. The upper skull was broken in half, missing a small portion of the cranium. The lower left canine was broken during the animal's lifetime. Two original Panthera Leo Fossilis upper canines were found to match the lower canines and therefore restore the specimen as true to the original as possible. All the molars are present and in immaculate condition, which is incredibly rare. The incisors are replicas and were put into place by the University of Erlangen.

The first phase of the reconstruction was executed by the university of Erlangen under the direction of Prof. Josef Groiss. Later, some last touches of restoration were made by a reputable restorer in Belgium. In total, the restored parts of the skull are less than 25 percent and it comes with a custom-made steel stand.

This specimen is in pristine condition and a true rarity, as it is one of the very few examples of this Pleistocene species ever found.

CHF 75 000/100 000 (€ 78 950/105 260)

4013*

SCHÄDEL EINES MOSBACH LÖWEN

Panthera Leo Fossilis.
Moggaster Höhle bei Ebermannstadt, Deutschland, 1985.
Mittleres Pleistozän, ca. 600'000 Jahre.
45 × 32 × 40 cm (Masse nicht inklusive Ständer).

Provenienz: Universität Erlangen (begutachtet durch Prof. Josef Theodor Groiss)

Der Mosbach-Löwe, Panthera leo fossilis, ist eine ausgestorbene Grosskatze des frühen und mittleren Pleistozäns. Sie waren die grössten Löwen, die je in Europa lebten und durchstreiften vor rund 600'000 Jahren die Wildnis auf der Suche nach Beute. Mit einer Kopf-Rumpf-Länge von bis zu 2,40 Metern waren diese Tiere etwa einen halben Meter länger als die heute in Afrika lebenden Löwen. Dieses Raubtier ist auch der Vorfahre des späteren Höhlenlöwen, eines weiteren urzeitlichen Fleischfressers.

Seinen Namen verdankt der Mosbach-Löwe seinem Fundort: dem deutschen Mosbach bei Wiesbaden, wo die ersten fossilen Überreste dieser Art entdeckt wurden. Erstmals beschrieben wurde der Mosbacher Löwe 1906 von dem Paläontologen Wilhelm von Reichenau. Er untersuchte die pleistozänen Mosbacher Sande, die als bedeutendste Fundstätte von Eiszeitfossilien in Europa gelten. Überreste des Mosbach-Löwen, wie Kieferteile und Zähne, befinden sich heute in den Sammlungen des Naturhistorischen Museums Mainz und im Museum Wiesbaden.

Das Exemplar
Der hier vorgestellte Schädel wurde 1985 in der Moggaster Höhle bei Ebermannstadt in Oberfranken gefunden. Untersucht von Prof. Josef Theodor Groiss von der Universität Erlangen, wurde der Schädel als vollständiger Oberkiefer mit fast vollständig erhaltenem Unterkiefer eines Panthera leo fossilis identifiziert. Aufgrund seiner Ausmasse konnte eindeutig festgestellt werden, dass es sich um die Überreste eines sehr grossen, ausgewachsenen Männchens handelte. Die Universität Erlangen übernahm die Aufgabe, den Schädel für wissenschaftliche Zwecke zu restaurieren. Das hier gezeigte Exemplar wurde zudem 1992 in der Fachzeitschrift «Archaeopteryx» ausführlich beschrieben.

Der Restaurierungsprozess
Bei der Entdeckung fehlten die beiden oberen Eckzähne, das hintere Ende des rechten Unterkiefers und der linke Jochbogen. Der Oberkiefer war in der Mitte gebrochen und ein kleiner Teil des Schädeldaches fehlte. Der linke untere Eckzahn war bereits zu Lebzeiten abgebrochen. Es wurden zwei originale Eckzähne eines Panthera leo fossilis gefunden, die zu den unteren Eckzähnen passten. So konnte dieses Exemplar möglichst originalgetreu restauriert werden. Alle Backenzähne sind vollständig erhalten und in perfektem Zustand, was äusserst selten ist. Die Schneidezähne sind wissenschaftlich korrekte Abgüsse, die von der Universität Erlangen angefertigt wurden. Die erste Phase der Rekonstruktion wurde unter der Leitung von Prof. Groiss an der Universität Erlangen durchgeführt. Spätere Restaurierungsarbeiten wurden von einem renommierten Restaurator in Belgien ausgeführt.

Das Exemplar ist in ausgezeichnetem Zustand und eine echte Rarität, da es eines der wenigen bisher gefundenen Exemplare dieser pleistozänen Art ist – ein faszinierendes Stück Eiszeitgeschichte.

CHF 75 000/100 000 (€ 78 950/105 260)

4014*
TIGER IRON

Pilbara, Western Australia
2.5 billion years
85 × 37 cm

What at first glance – due to its complex iridescent colours – appears to be a modern work of art, upon closer inspection turns out to be a slab of tiger iron. This gemstone is a special combination of minerals that occurs only in western Australia. The layered, non-transparent sedimentary rock consists of red jasper, hematite and tiger-eye.

During a so-called metamorphosis, the tiger iron is formed from the above-mentioned rocks, which have a high quartz or limonite content. Due to pressure as well as movements in the earth's crust, these fold over each other and form a beautiful, visible structure. Tiger iron's special name comes from this mixture of quartz containing tiger eye and iron-laden gemstones.

The intricate curves and waves of the layers bear witness to the immense pressures to which the rock was subjected over the millenniums. Formed in the early Proterozoic, about 2.5 billion years ago, this sedimentary rock was most likely stromatolitic in origin, i.e. a biogenic sedimentary rock, and could contain hints of the earliest forms of life on Earth – an extraordinary work of art by Mother Nature.

CHF 6 500/8 000 (€ 6 840/8 420)

4015*
TRILOBITE

Montana, USA
350 million years
5.5 x 5 cm

This is an exceptionally beautiful specimen that is particularly striking due to its unusual shape and was carefully carved from the stone.

Fot more information about trilobites see lot 4077.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4016*

DARK GREEN TEKTITE

Circa 1.5 million years
Ukraine
Glass (silica)
5.7 × 2.5 × 1 cm (measurements not including stand)

With its rough surface, dynamic form and translucent shades of green to black, tektite had scientists wondering about its origins for many decades. Superficially similar to obsidian, these mysterious objects inspired many scientific theories. Some of them even proposed that tektites were extra-terrestrial.

Today, the consensus is that they are a form of natural glass, formed from terrestrial debris ejected during large meteorite impacts. Through the extreme heat and pressure of the meteorite impact, the debris melted. These projectiles could sometimes fly for hundreds of kilometres, which is why they are often found at some distance from the actual crash site. So tektites are flown impact melts.

The tektite presented here is an excellent piece since these objects normally do not exceed measurements of one or two centimetres, and also because of its exquisite dark green colour, which is very rare.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4017*

FOSSIL WALRUS SKULL

Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus
500 – 5000 years
Found in 1968
St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, USA
90 × 40 × 22 cm (measurements not including stand)

Provenance: US private collection

The walrus (Odobenus rosmarus) is a large marine mammal, which today lives near the North Pole in the Arctic Ocean and the subarctic seas of the northern hemisphere. The species is subdivided into two subspecies, the Atlantic walrus, the Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus, which lives in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific walrus, Odobenus rosmarus divergens, which lives in the Pacific Ocean.

Odobenus, the ancestor of the only genus of walrus that still exists today, began to evolve during the middle Miocene (16–11 million years) in the North Pacific Ocean and diversified during the late Miocene (11–5 million years), dispersing to the North Atlantic Ocean by the early Pilocene (5–2.5 million years). This genus was first described by the legendary Carl von Linné, also known as Linnaeus, in his ground-breaking book 'Systema Naturae' in 1758.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of these impressive animals is their pair of elongated, ever-growing upper canine tusks found in adults of both sexes. A fossil record reveals that these unique structures evolved in only this single lineage of walrus.

This evolution is associated with many other modifications of the skull and mandible, which resulted in the unique-looking animal we know today. Their impressive stature and robust skin not only keep them warm but also safe, and walrus can fight polar bears and even orcas successfully.

This inhabitant of the icy and raw landscapes of the North Pole also plays an important role in the religion and folklore of many Arctic peoples. Skin and bone are used in some ceremonies, and the animal appears frequently in legends – for example in a Chukchi myth of the old walrus-headed woman who rules the bottom of the sea, who is in turn linked to the Inuit goddess Sedna.

The specimen presented here is a complete and very well-preserved fossil skull of a walrus, which was found on St. Lawrence Island by a local ivory carver in 1968. Its beautiful long tusks are in formidable condition. It is a remnant of the evolution of this relict species and impresses not only with its aesthetics but also with its scientific value, helping us to understand the development of the marine fauna as we know it today.

CHF 35 000/50 000 (€ 36 840/52 630)

4018*

SLICE OF THE SERICHO PALLASITE

MB 106
Kenya, 2016
318.3 g
23 × 24.5 cm (measurements not including stand)

Pallasites, a type of exotic meteorite, are known to be one of the most beautiful extra-terrestrial substances discovered to date. The silicate crystals are formed at the boundary of the stony mantle and molten iron core of an asteroid that shattered, following an impact with another asteroid.

For this reason, pallasites are extremely rare. They represent less than 0.2% of all known meteorites.

The Sericho pallasite meteorite was officially 'discovered' in 2016 when some large masses were purchased from villagers in Isiolo County, Kenya. The meteorite, however, was known to the villagers long before that. The older villagers especially tell tales of the mysterious stones they found when they were children.

This magnificent specimen only truly comes alive when light hits the rounded, amber to olive green hued, olivine crystals suspended throughout the iron-nickel matrix, fully revealing their iridescent crystalline structure.

CHF 2 500/5 000 (€ 2 630/5 260)

4019*

APOLLO 8 'OUR MOON', SIGNED BY FRANK BORMAN (ITEM 1 OF 2)

21–27 December 1968
Silk finish photography
51 × 40 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

Apollo 8 marked the extraordinary moment in history when humans truly left their home planet for the first time. William Anders, James Lovell and Frank Borman became the first human beings to see the earth as a sphere hanging in space; a great milestone for human consciousness.

The photo presented here shows the nearly full moon, taken from the Apollo 8 spacecraft at a point above 70 degrees east longitude. It is signed by Frank Borman.

'SATURN' TAKEN BY THE VOYAGER 2 SPACE PROBE (ITEM 2 OF 2)

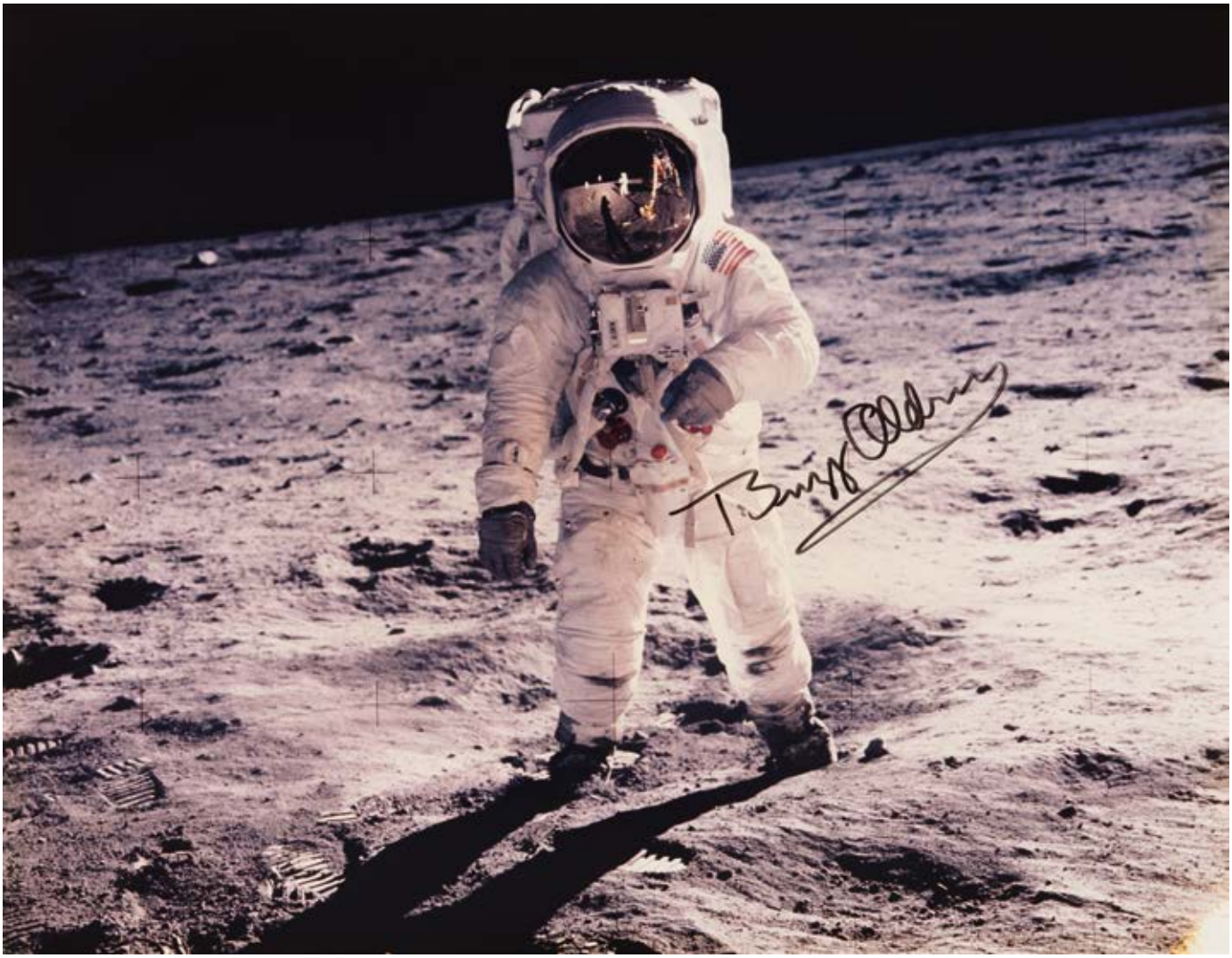
1981
Kodak photo
20 × 25.5 cm

Voyager 2 is a NASA space probe made to explore the outer planetary system as part of the Voyager programme. It was launched on 20 August 1977. Its identically constructed twin, Voyager 1, was launched 16 days later on a different trajectory.

Its encounter with Saturn began on 22 August 1981, two years after leaving the Jovian system, with imaging of the moon Iapetus. Voyager 2 is the only spacecraft to visit Uranus and Neptune, and is now in interstellar space.

This mission is considered one of the greatest successes of NASA and space travel in general, as the probe has far exceeded its planned life expectancy and still regularly sends data to Earth today.

CHF 1 000/2 000 (€ 1 050/2 110)



4020*

APOLLO 11 ‚VISOR', SIGNED BY BUZZ ALDRIN

16–24 July 1969
Signed lithograph of AS11-40-5903
51 × 40 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The most famous image of a man on the moon, an iconic image which belongs to our collective visual memory.

Neil Armstrong framed this amazing full-length portrait of Buzz Aldrin on the Moon, also known as the 'Visor Shot', with the 70mm Hasselblad 500EL Data Camera mounted on the Remote-Control Unit of his chest.

'Nothing prepared me for the starkness of the Moon. The barren terrain was a dusty grey with many little craters in every direction. The sky was utter blackness, void of any stars. As I walked away from the Eagle Lunar Module, Neil said, "Hold it, Buzz". So I stopped and turned around, and then he took what has become known as the "Visor" photo.

'I like this photo because it captures the moment of a solitary figure against the horizon of the Moon, along with a reflection in my helmet's visor of our home away from home, the Eagle, and of Neil snapping the photo'. – Buzz Aldrin

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4021*

BIG SLICE OF A MOON METEORITE

NWA 15583
Northwest Africa, Algeria
Found in 2022
239.5 g
19.5 × 14 cm (measurements not including stand)

The start of this lunar meteorite's journey to Earth was likely the result of a massive meteor strike on the moon's surface, creating one of the craters we see on the moon today. Ejected from the surface of the moon by this initial strike, it was left to float freely in space.

Eventually, this mass intersected with Earth's own orbit, and its surface was heated to 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit on entry, then rapidly cooled in the frigid temperatures of Earth's upper atmosphere, and gradually slowed to approximately 200 miles per hour on its final descent. It was found in Algeria in 2022.

The beautifully polished surface of this meteorite reveals a brecciated interior, indicating that it is composed mainly of rare lunar regolith clasts, which come from the outer layer of the moon's surface. The plentiful flecks of iron in the breccia are most likely remnants from previous iron meteorite impacts on the moon. These are embedded in a partially melted matrix, which forms when the fissured lunar surface, consisting of a wide variety of particles, melts together to form a new rock due to the heat or pressure of a meteorite impact.

This slice was cut from the main mass of the meteorite and comes mounted on an elegant metal stand.

For more information about the moon and its meteorites, see also Lot 4039.

CHF 6 000/8 000 (€ 6 320/8 420)

4022 ♣

MURDER CLAM

Tridacna gigas
Indo-Pacific
Lower shell 49 × 31 × 17 cm
Upper shell 50 × 33 × 17 cm

The specimen presented here consists of both shells, which are in very good condition and have a beautiful white colour.

For more information about murder clams see lot 4009.
Please note that no export CITES is available for this item.

CHF 1 200/1 700 (€ 1 260/1 790)

4023

MOVIE PROP FROM 'SUNSHINE'

'Sunshine', 2007
Fox Searchlight Pictures and DNA Films, USA
36 × 33 × 10 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

In 2007, the science fiction thriller 'Sunshine' was screened in cinemas. The movie was directed by Danny Boyle and written by Alex Garland. The plot takes place in the year 2057. The story follows a group of astronauts on a dangerous mission to reignite the dying Sun. The ensemble cast features Cillian Murphy, Chris Evans as well as Academy Award winner Michelle Yeoh. Sunshine explores the topics of physics, science as well as religion. Following its wide release in theatres, the film garnered several award nominations for its acting, directing, and production merits.

Presented here is an Icarus II air lock door miniature H56/H63, used on the miniature model of the spaceship. Such miniature docking doors were used for the scenes where Icarus I joins with Icarus II. The prop is comprised of a padded orange structure with a detailed miniature model door.

It is a wonderful example of movie miniature work from this highly regarded Danny Boyle science fiction movie.

CHF 2 000/3 000 (€ 2 110/3 160)

4024*

BALTIC AMBER

Circa 50–60 million years
Amber Strip Mines, Poland, Eastern Europe
14 × 9 × 5 cm (measurements not including stand)

The Baltic region is home to the largest known deposit of amber, called Baltic amber or succinite. It was produced sometime during the Eocene epoch, but exactly when is a matter of debate.

It has been estimated that the ancient forests of this region created more than 100 000 tons of amber. Numerous extinct genera of insects and small animals as well as species of plants and animals have been discovered and scientifically described from the inclusions in Baltic amber.

Presented here is an extremely large piece of genuine gem-quality Baltic amber. With its iridescent orange glow and elegant, organic shape, it is a real eye catcher, whether combined with other minerals and specimens or with contemporary art.

CHF 1 200/1 800 (€ 1 260/1 890)

4025*

CALCITE CRYSTAL

Province of Fujian, China
100 × 50 cm

Calcite is one of the most common minerals in nature. Therefore, this mineral can be found in a wide variety of forms, both as coarse limestone and as sinter in caves and in a crystalline state. But calcite is also constantly present in our daily lives: we build our houses with it; it is part of our food chain and without it we could not even stand upright.

It is the most diverse mineral on earth. In its crystalline form, it often forms colourless crystals, and the multitude of variations in these forms of calcite are unrivalled in the world of mineralogy. Depending on the geographic location, the earth has produced the most astounding forms of crystals. Since they occur almost everywhere in the world, the shapes and even colours are unique because of their very specific surroundings.

The calcite crystal presented here is a true beauty. Not only is it extraordinary in size and quality, but also has intricately shaped details, which seem to melt together almost in waves.

CHF 3 500/5 000 (€ 3 680/5 260)

4026*

TYRANNOSAURUS REX FEMUR

Tyrannosaurus rex
Late Cretaceous, circa 67 million years
Hell Creek Formation, Butte Co., South Dakota, USA
Original bone mass: 90 %
94 × 20 × 17 cm (measurements not including stand)

Certificate: Comes with photos of the preparation process

T. rex is the royal highness of all dinosaurs, and the most iconic dinosaur of them all.

Completely enmeshed in contemporary culture and the scientific community, this carnivorous lizard fascinated generations of dinosaur enthusiasts. Although T. rex roamed the earth for two million years, all but an extremely limited number of their skeletons have sadly turned to dust.

In 1902, the first discovery of a T. rex skeleton was made by Barnum Brown of New York's American Museum of Natural History – an assistant curator whose passion for unearthing fossils earned him the nickname 'Mr Bones'.

Found in Butte County, South Dakota, this fossil femur comes from the area of the Hell Creek Formation, where the first T. rex fossils were unearthed by Mr Bones. In 1905, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Barnum Brown's employer and the President of the American Museum of Natural History, said in reference to Brown's finds:

'I propose to make this animal the type of the new genus, Tyrannosaurus, in reference to its size, which far exceeds that of any carnivorous land animal hitherto described... This animal is in fact the ne plus ultra of the evolution of the large carnivorous dinosaurs: in brief it is entitled to the royal and high-sounding group name which I have applied to it.'

While its skull and jaws have been extensively researched, its skeleton – and in particular, its pelvis and back legs – have received much less attention. The femur is the strongest and most powerfully built leg bone that connected the hips to the feet of this ferocious predator. The biomechanics of T. rex hind limbs were an evolutionary marvel, keeping its massive body balanced on two legs while standing, running, and hunting.

The specimen presented here is an extremely well-preserved and nearly complete femur of a large Tyrannosaurus rex, 'the King of the Dinosaurs'. Judging from the overall size and degree of bone development of this femur, it can be determined that it belonged to a fully developed adult female. The beautiful, rich dark brown colour of the bone is consistent with fossils originating from the Hell Creek Formation.

CHF 95 000/120 000 (€ 100 000/126 320)

4027

SPACE FOOD FROM THE APOLLO ERA

NASA, USA
Circa 1970
Dehydrated chicken salad in plastic bag
32 × 9 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

Each Apollo crew member was provided with three meals per day. The food was freeze-dried and was easily reconstituted by the astronaut. The water probe they used dispensed one half ounce of hot or cold water, as required, each time the trigger button was pressed.

Presented here is an original pack of freeze-dried chicken salad. For its age, it is in fabulous condition. One end of the pack contains the access valve to add water to the food. The other end is a folded opening, through which the astronaut could eat the ready-prepared meal.

In addition to the food, the pouch also contains a germicide tablet. Also attached to the pouch is a piece of Velcro, which could be used to attach the pouch on board in zero gravity. Its blue colour designates its designation for the Lunar Module Pilot.

One food packet of this era is currently in the collection of the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in the USA.

CHF 1 000/1 800 (€ 1 050/1 890)

4028

VINTAGE WOODEN ARM PROSTHETIC

Circa 1880
Wood, metal
44 × 14.5 × 9 cm

Rudimentary prostheses have been used since antiquity, as proven by Egyptian mummies found with wooden limbs and toes. And as humanity evolved over the centuries, so did their inventiveness.

With both industrialization and the Napoleonic Wars leading to a surge in amputation, the development and improvement of false arms and hands became a necessity during the nineteenth century. One of the inventors who strived to help people regain their day-to-day routines and work was James Gillingham.

Born in 1839, Gillingham was an English shoemaker who converted his Golden Shoe workshop into a small prosthetic manufacturing business in 1863. The first product was a prosthetic hand which he made for a local resident who lost a limb while firing a cannon. His prosthetics showed incredible, simplistic finesse and were made to fit the individual needs and measurements of every client.

The prosthetic presented here was likely made by Gillingham, or at least greatly inspired by his techniques. The carefully carved and mobile life-like fingers are one of his particular trademarks.

CHF 1 200/2 500 (€ 1 260/2 630)

4029* ♣

A PAIR OF TROPICAL BIRDS

Neophema splendida (left), Agapornis fischeri (right)
Prepared around 1910
On wooden stand
6 × 10 × 20 cm / 11 × 14 × 13.5 cm (measurements including stand)

One bird of the pair presented here is a scarlet-chested parrot (left) and the other is a Fischer's lovebird (right). They are both particularly eye-catching because of their beautifully preserved, flamboyant plumage.

The scarlet-chested parrot, Neophema splendida, is a bird endemic to central southern Australia and inland southwestern Australia. They move readily from the Great Victoria Desert region into neighbouring areas.

The Fischer's lovebird, Agapornis fischeri, is a diminutive parrot native to a small area of east-central Africa, south and southeast of Lake Victoria in northern Tanzania. They are named after the German explorer Gustav Fischer who discovered them in the 1880s during his extensive adventures throughout the African continent.

Please note that no export CITES is available for this item.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4030

VINTAGE CAROUSEL AIRPLANE

Switzerland
Circa 1930
Metal, Wood
200 × 138 × 55 cm

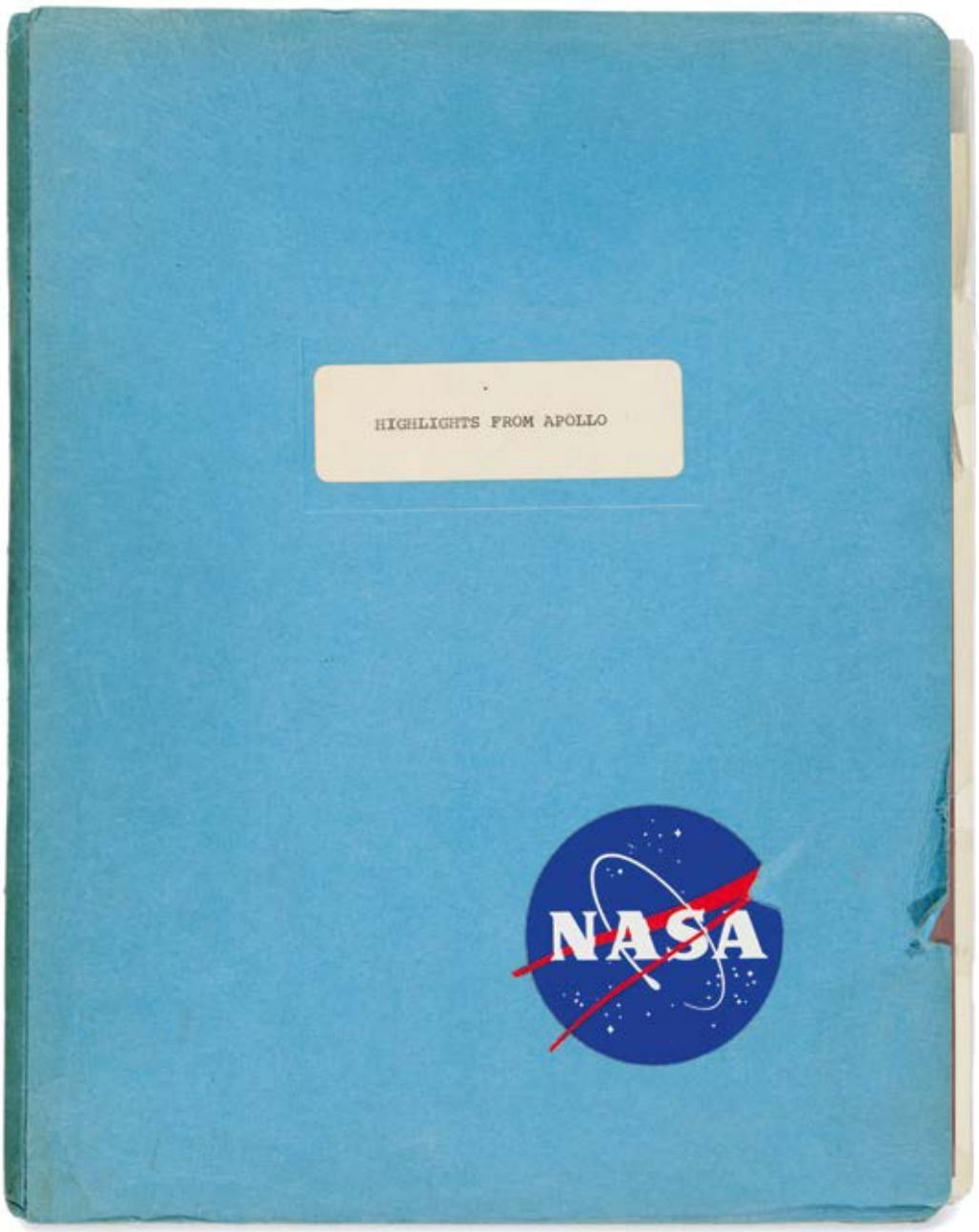
The first steam-powered carousel was invented by Thomas Bradshaw in 1861 and was installed at the Aylsham Fair in England. Soon after, modern carousels crossed the Atlantic and became very popular in the United States. However, the playful idea behind these machines has been around for much longer. The carousel as we know it today was inspired by cavalry games and jousting in 12th-century Europe and Asia.

Horsemen of that time played games in which a group of riders would turn in a circle and throw breakable balls full of perfume to one another, which required great skill.

The vintage carousel airplane presented here was part of a merry-go-round carousel, made in Switzerland around 1930. In the 80s or early 90s it was reportedly brought to the US, until it found its way back to Switzerland in the early 2000s.

It is crafted of metal, painted by hand and is equipped with four seats and two steering wheels. The paint shows age and appropriate traces of wear and tear. Whether it's hung from a high ceiling or exhibited on the ground, this beautiful vintage piece is perfect for any space.

CHF 3 000/6 000 (€ 3 160/6 320)



4031

APOLLO 11 AND 12 PHOTO ALBUM

Circa 1970
9 images
Vintage chromogenic prints on fibre-based Kodak paper
23 × 28.5 cm

'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.'
Neil Armstrong

The Apollo 11 Mission is and will always be one of the most memorable space missions in history. For the first time, a human had stepped foot on a celestial body other than the planet we call home.

Less than seven years after President John F. Kennedy announced America's goal to put a man on the moon, Commander Neil Armstrong, Lunar module pilot Buzz Aldrin and command module pilot Michael Collins launched aboard a Saturn V rocket on the sixth manned Apollo mission. Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin began their descent to the Moon in the lunar module ‚Eagle', landing on July 20, 1969, at 4:17 PM EDT.

Six hours later, Armstrong became the first person to step onto the Moon, with Aldrin joining him 19 minutes later. They explored the ‚Tranquillity Base' for about two hours, collecting 21.5 kg of lunar material. After 21 hours and 36 minutes on the surface, they rejoined Collins in the command module ‚Columbia'.

On 24 July, the Apollo 11 crew safely splashed down near Hawaii. With the success of this mission, humans had taken the next step in space exploration and ended the dec-

ade-long 'space race', in which the Americans and Soviets competed to become the first nation to put a human into space and ultimately on the moon.

The album presented here contains official pictures released by NASA, taken on the Apollo 11 and 12 missions by the astronauts in space. It was a personal gift from Charles A. Berry. He was the Director of Life Sciences at the NASA and was known as the 'astronauts' doctor', since he cared for the astronauts of the Apollo missions.

The album comes directly from the person it was originally gifted to and contains the following pictures:

S-68-36844
AS11-36-5355
AS11-44-6598
AS11-44-6643
AS11-40-5903
AS11-40-5948
AS12-49-7318
AS12-49-7278
AS12-48-7134

To see all the photos individually, please visit our online catalogue on the Koller website.

CHF 9 500/15 000 (€ 10 000/15 790)

4032*

HARRY POTTER‘S WAND

‚Harry Potter and the goblet of fire‘, 2005
Warner Bros. Pictures
Resin, handpainted
36 x 2.2 x 2.5 cm

Provenance:
- Acquired directly from a member of the film crew
- US private collection

Certificate: comes with a certificate of authenticity

Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire is a 2005 fantasy film directed by Mike Newell and distributed by Warner Bros. Pictures, based on the 2000 novel of the same name. Its story follows Harry‘s fourth year at Hogwarts as he is chosen by the Goblet of Fire to compete in the Triwizard Tournament.

The film was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Art Direction, and won the BAFTA Award for Best Production Design.
The film is one of the best-reviewed instalments within the series, being praised for the higher level of maturity and sophistication of its characters, plotline, tone, screenplay, and the performances of the lead actors.

The Hero Wand presented here was used throughout the film by Daniel Radcliffe in his role as Harry Potter. Made of hardened resin, the wand features intricate detailing along its length, with sections designed to look like natural wood. The wand has some wear from production use and age, including some scuffing and scratches, but remains in an otherwise very good condition.

Exhibitions:
- Solothurn 2021/2022, Museum altes Zeughaus, Waffen und Rüstungen aus fantastischen Filmen

CHF 8 000/12 000 (€ 8 420/12 630)

4033*

ELASMOSAURUS SKULL

Elasmosaurus sp.
Turonian, 90 million years
North Africa
45.5 × 15 × 17 cm (measurements not including stand)

Elasmosaurus is a genus of plesiosaur that lived in North America during the Late Cretaceous, about 80.5 million years ago. Measuring around 10 metres in length, Elasmosaurus had a streamlined body with paddle-like limbs, a short tail, a small head, and an extremely long neck. The neck alone was around 7 metres long.

Along with its relative Albertonectes, it was one of the longest-necked animals to have ever lived, with the second largest number of neck vertebrae known: 72 to be exact. The skull is slender and triangular, with large, fang-like teeth at the front and smaller teeth towards the back. Although very few skulls of this marine reptile have been found, enough partial and fragmentary skulls have been discovered to give a quite complete idea of the appearance of this elegant sea monster. Due to its distinct appearance, it has also been nicknamed 'Loch Ness Monster'.

The first specimen was discovered in 1867 near Fort Wallace, Kansas (USA), and was sent to the American palaeontologist Edward Drinker Cope, who named it E. platyurus in 1868. The generic name means 'thin-plate reptile', and the specific name means 'flat-tailed'. Cope originally reconstructed the skeleton of Elasmosaurus with the skull at the end of the tail, an error which was made light of by the palaeontologist Othniel Charles Marsh and became part of their infamous 'Bone Wars' rivalry, which would go down in palaeontological history.

The Elasmosaurus skull presented here is in fantastic condition, with almost all of its teeth intact. During its fossilizing process, the skull was dented slightly inwards on one side. A conscious decision was made to leave the skull in its original state. No restorations were made in order to preserve the fossil as authentically as possible. It is mounted on a custom-made steel stand.

CHF 18 000/25 000 (€ 18 950/26 320)

4034

SKYLAB NEWS REFERENCE BOOK

May 1973
Book, 79 pages
28 × 23 × 1 cm

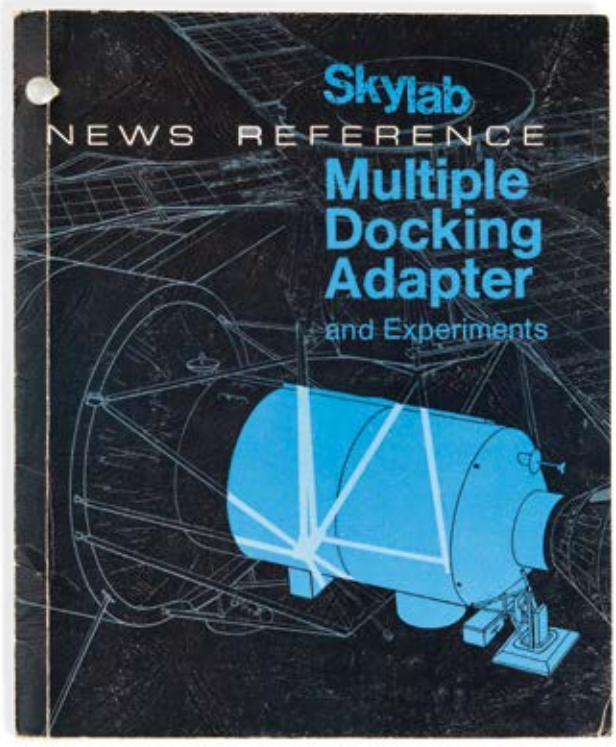
Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

50 years ago, on 14 May 1973, NASA launched the first space station: Skylab. Just 63 seconds after launch, the ground station received alarming telemetry signals showing that when the sound barrier was breached, the entire micrometeorite shield had been torn off within just three seconds, damaging two solar panels as well.

Although the space station reached the planned orbit, it was not functional. If the station was to be saved, it had to be repaired within a few days. On 25 May, the first crew lifted off and achieved the impossible. After this, two more crews flew to Skylab, setting records for long-term stays in space. The astronauts also conducted countless scientific experiments. After these very successful missions, the station crashed over Australia on 11 July 1979.

Presented here is an original 'Skylab News Reference' book about the Multiple Docking Adapters and experiments. The book consists of 78 pages, including fold-out graphics and a variety of photos and beautiful technical illustrations.

CHF 1 000/1 200 (€ 1 050/1 260)



4035

A PIECE OF CABLE FROM THE FIRST TV TRANSMISSION FROM SPACE

NASA, USA
1968
Cable
L 4.5 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

On 14 October 1968, the crew of Apollo 7 became the first to broadcast live on television from a manned American spacecraft. The astronauts were expected to use the television camera to show their colleagues in Mission Control, as well as the public watching on TV, how they lived their daily lives in the weightlessness of space. But as flight plan changes crowded their schedule, spacecraft commander Walter Schirra cancelled the first of several planned television demonstrations. Deke Slayton tried to change Wally's mind but was told sharply that there would be no TV show that day!

When the broadcasts finally began, the crew appeared to enjoy them, using cue cards with texts such as 'Keep Those Cards and Letters Coming In, Folks' and 'Hello from the Lovely Apollo Room high atop everything'.

Presented here is a piece of the TV cable flown to space aboard Apollo 7 from 11–22 October 1968. It connected the camera to the broadcast system aboard the Apollo 7 spacecraft. The piece of cable comes with a copy of the removal tag of the full cable – a wonderful piece of space and TV history.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4036*

CRYSTALLIZED SILVER IN MATRIX

Xiaoqinggou, Datong, Shanxi, China
7.2 × 3 × 2.5 cm (measurements not including stand)

Despite the abundance of silver items throughout the world, silver in its natural state, or native silver, is the rarest variety of the metal. Native silver is the pure form of silver, one of the few precious metallic elements to occur in native form.

Since it most commonly occurs mixed with other elements like gold, mercury, arsenic, and antimony, it is very hard to find it in its true natural form. Though it has an isometric crystal system, silver lacks a set crystalline structure and because of that, it naturally forms in flakes, small plates, or spindly, branching tendrils known as dendritic masses.

Branching varieties of native silver, like the beautiful piece presented here, make an intriguing display. It comes from China, which has started to gain critical acclaim for excellent native silver coming out of their mines. The intricate branches are set in a stone matrix, which is characterised by its own formidable shape and complements the filigree silver perfectly.

CHF 2 500/3 500 (€ 2 630/3 680)

4037*

GOGOTTE OPHEIS

Fontainebleau, France
30 million years
29 × 35 × 10 cm (measurements not including stand)

The gogotte presented here shows a beautiful cream colour and beautiful, fine surface texture. Its minimalist and soft shapes equal in perfectly balanced proportions, which gives this piece a calm but strong presence and bears resemblance to organic contemporary sculptures.
Whether it is displayed with other minerals or in combination with artworks, it would be a wonderful addition to any collection.

For more information about gogottes see lot 4073.

CHF 3 000/5 000 (€ 3 160/5 260)

4038

NASA SCAPE SUIT

NASA, USA
Circa 1960s
L 180 cm, size M

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

Launching rockets anywhere in the world relies on a variety of fuels to propel them into space. At NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida, the responsibility of providing these fuels belongs to a team of NASA mechanical and chemical engineers at the centre's Spaceport Integration directorate.

The name Scape Suit is short for 'Self-Contained Atmospheric Protection Ensemble suit'. They were worn by this fuel team, who handled the fuelling of rockets and spacecrafts, and worked in dangerous environments with oxidizers and fuel.

This one is quite an early suit. The helmet is number 406 which corresponds with the Apollo and Gemini eras. Its early design also mimics the early designs of the space suits used for the missions of this iconic time in space travel. The patches, in which the suit is covered, are typical of these suits, as they were used frequently and therefore had to be repaired regularly.

It comes with unused NOS gloves and is a beautiful piece of spacecraft engineering history.

CHF 5 000/7 000 (€ 5 260/7 370)

4039*

BIG MOON METEORITE

NWA 14908
Northwest Africa, Algeria
Found in 2017
930.4 g
16.5 × 13 × 5 cm (measurements not including stand)

Provenance: Swiss private collection

Centuries of scientific inquiry have been devoted to unravelling the Moon's nature and origins. The current scientific consensus suggests that it formed as a result of a cataclysmic collision between Earth and a protoplanet roughly the size of Mars. The debris ejected from this collision merged in the orbit around Earth, eventually forming the Moon as we know it today.

But how do meteorites from the Moon find their way to Earth's surface?

When asteroids impact the lunar surface, fragments of the Moon are ejected into space. After traversing the vast expanse of our solar system for thousands of years, these lunar specimens occasionally reach Earth. However, lunar meteorites are exceedingly rare, constituting less than 1% of all recovered meteorites.

Identification of lunar meteorites is made possible through the meticulous analysis of their elemental and isotopic composition, which closely match those of samples collected by NASA astronauts, surface landers, and rovers.

The specimen presented here was found by nomads in Algeria in March 2017. Since this meteorite weighs almost one kilogram, it is of exceptional size. The flat stone shows no fusion crust, is light grey and shows white clasts of up to 2 cm in size its on the surface. Cut surface reveals coherent black matrix material, different coloured clasts and scarce metal and troilite grains. This texture, featuring such intricate details, is called lunar breccia.

For more information about Lunar breccia, see also lot 4021.

CHF 25 000/35 000 (€ 26 320/36 840)

4040*

STORMTROOPER HELMET

'Rogue One: A Star Wars Story', 2016
Lucasfilm, USA
Vinyl
30.5 × 28 × 33 cm

Provenance:
- Directly from a crew member
- US private collection
- Swiss private collection

Presented here is screen-worn Stormtrooper helmet from 'Rogue One: A Star Wars Story'. Production-made and featured in the film, this iconic helmet was crafted from cast white vinyl, taking its cues from the original Star Wars 'A New Hope' from 1977. 'Star Wars: Rogue One' is a thrilling stand-alone film set in the Star Wars universe, bridging the gap between the prequel trilogy and the original 'A New Hope'. The movie follows a group of unlikely heroes, led by Jyn Erso, who embark on a daring mission to steal the plans for the Empire's superweapon, the Death Star.

Unlike other films in the saga, 'Rogue One' explores the gritty reality of war, showcasing the sacrifices made by ordinary people for the greater good. With its stunning visuals, memorable characters, and high-stakes storyline, 'Rogue One' delivers a powerful tale of hope and rebellion.

The interior features foam padding for comfort, along with a black webbing strap to secure the helmet during filming. This helmet is a direct link to the fearsome soldiers of the Empire, prominently seen throughout 'Rogue One', especially aboard Darth Vader's dreaded Death Star. This is an extraordinary opportunity for collectors and fans alike to own a genuine piece of cinema history. The helmet exhibits minor production wear but is in very good to fine condition.

We have thoroughly verified the authenticity of this Rogue One Stormtrooper helmet by consulting with three highly respected collectors in the field. Interested parties will be provided with detailed information from these experts. Additionally, the interior padding, soft materials used for wearer protection, and a specific sticker are all consistent with other known authentic examples.

CHF 25 000/35 000 (€ 26 320/36 840)

4041*

STAR WARS 'THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK' FILM POSTER

'Star Wars: Episode V - The Empire Strikes Back', 1980
20th Century Fox, USA
UK Quad
76 × 102 cm

The sequel 'Star Wars: Episode V – The Empire Strikes Back' is widely considered to be the best film of the Star Wars saga.

With its strong characters, groundbreaking special effects, and unforgettable plot twists, it's no wonder that this film is considered an absolute classic of movie history.

This is an original UK Quad poster, illustrated by the wonderful Tom Jung, and used for the UK theatrical release of the film in 1980. Jung, an artist in his own rights, has worked on movie poster artwork for films such as Doctor Zhivago, Grand Prix, Le Mans, The Dogs of War and Once Upon a Time in America.

The Illustration features magnificent, rich colours and the alternative black and white title lettering and logo. It is in fantastic condition and comes with a black frame.

CHF 2 000/3 000 (€ 2 100/3 160)

4042*

VINTAGE R2D2 FIGURINE, SIGNED BY CHARLIE DUKE

1980
Kenner Products
5.5 × 3.5 × 3 cm

Certificate: Comes with photos of Charlie Duke signing this very figure

The Star Wars Universe is considered by some to be among the most iconic works of Science Fiction art ever created. For many, it was an important part of their childhood. While fantasising about the Jedi and spaceships, as children or as adults, one naturally thinks about how it must feel to float through space. One of the very few humans who can actually answer this question is Charles Duke. Astronaut and lunar module pilot for the Apollo 16 space mission, he floated through space from April 16 to April 27, 1972, staring into the mysterious and infinite darkness of our universe.

This vintage R2-D2 toy with Sensorscope was trademarked in 1977 and produced in 1980, part of the Wave 4 figures by Kenner. It is signed by Charles Duke, which makes it an unlikely but truly unique collector's item for fans of space adventures, whether real or fictional.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

Charlie Duke (1935), a NASA astronaut and Air Force officer, made history as the Lunar Module Pilot of Apollo 16 in 1972. As the 10th and youngest person to walk on the moon, Duke spent over twenty hours on the lunar surface, exploring the Descartes Highlands and conducting scientific experiments. His mission was the penultimate lunar landing of the Apollo program.

Before his lunar fame, Duke served as the CapCom (Capsule Communicator) for Apollo 11, the first moon landing, and his was the voice that confirmed Neil Armstrong's famous words: 'The Eagle has landed'. A key figure in both Apollo 11 and Apollo 16, Duke's contributions to space exploration are legendary. After retiring from NASA, he began touring a motivational speaker, sharing his incredible experiences from space.

We are extremely proud to showcase items from Charlie's private collection, as well as objects personally signed by him.

4043*

SPACE FLOWN BETA CLOTH FROM APOLLO 16

NASA, USA
1972
14 × 16 cm
Diameter of the patch: 9 cm

Provenance: Directly from the personal collection of Apollo 16 astronaut Charles Duke

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Charles Duke.

Astronaut Charlie Duke certifies that this Beta Cloth Patch was flown to the moon aboard the Lunar Module Orion during the flight of Apollo 16, the fifth lunar landing and the first and only mission that landed in the rugged lunar highlands.

This patch was one of several items that were taken by the crew and was stored in a compartment on the right side of the Lunar Module. It remained on the moon for the three days that Apollo 16 was on the moon and was exposed to the vacuum of space every time they exited the Module for their lunar excursions.

The cloth is signed with the following words:

'Flown to the lunar surface aboard the LM Orion, Charlie Duke, Apollo 16 LMP'.

CHF 5 000/7 000 (€ 5 260/7 370)

4044*

LUNAR SURFACE FLOWN FLIGHT PLAN PAGE

NASA, USA
1972
20.3 × 14.2 cm

Provenance: Directly from the personal collection of Apollo 16 astronaut Charles Duke

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Charles Duke.

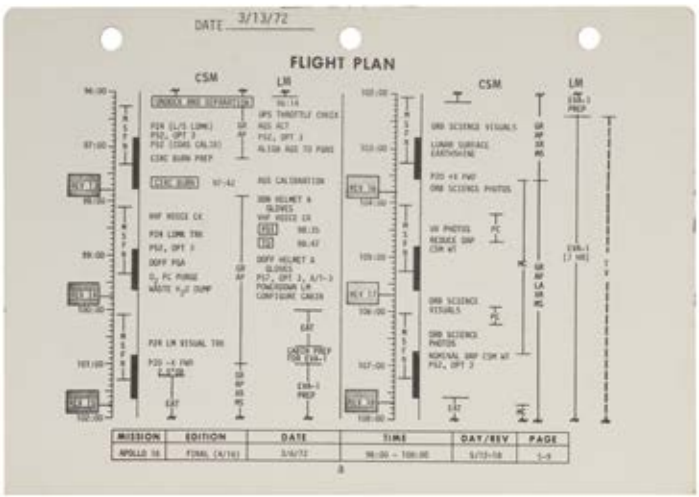
A fantastic piece of Apollo History!

Following is the text of the letter accompanying this lot:
'By this letter, Astronaut Charlie Duke certifies that this page from our flight plan was flown to the moon aboard the Lunar Module Orion during the flight of Apollo 16, the fifth lunar landing and the first and only mission that landed in the rugged lunar Highlands!

'This check list page covers our time for both the Command Module and Lunar Module from Orbit (REV13) through Orbit (REV 24). It gives a summary of our general activities during these orbits.
This check list page remained on the moon for the three days that Apollo 16 was on the moon and was exposed to the vacuum of space every time we exited the LM for our lunar excursions. After our rendezvous with our Command Module, I transferred this checklist page and other items to be carried back to earth.

'Display this checklist with pride as a reminder of the magnificent accomplishments of the Apollo Program. This first time that humans had left the planet to venture to the moon, our nearest neighbour'.

CHF 6 000/8 000 (€ 6 320/8 420)



4045*

APOLLO 16 COVER LETTER

NASA, USA
1972
9.4 × 16.4 cm

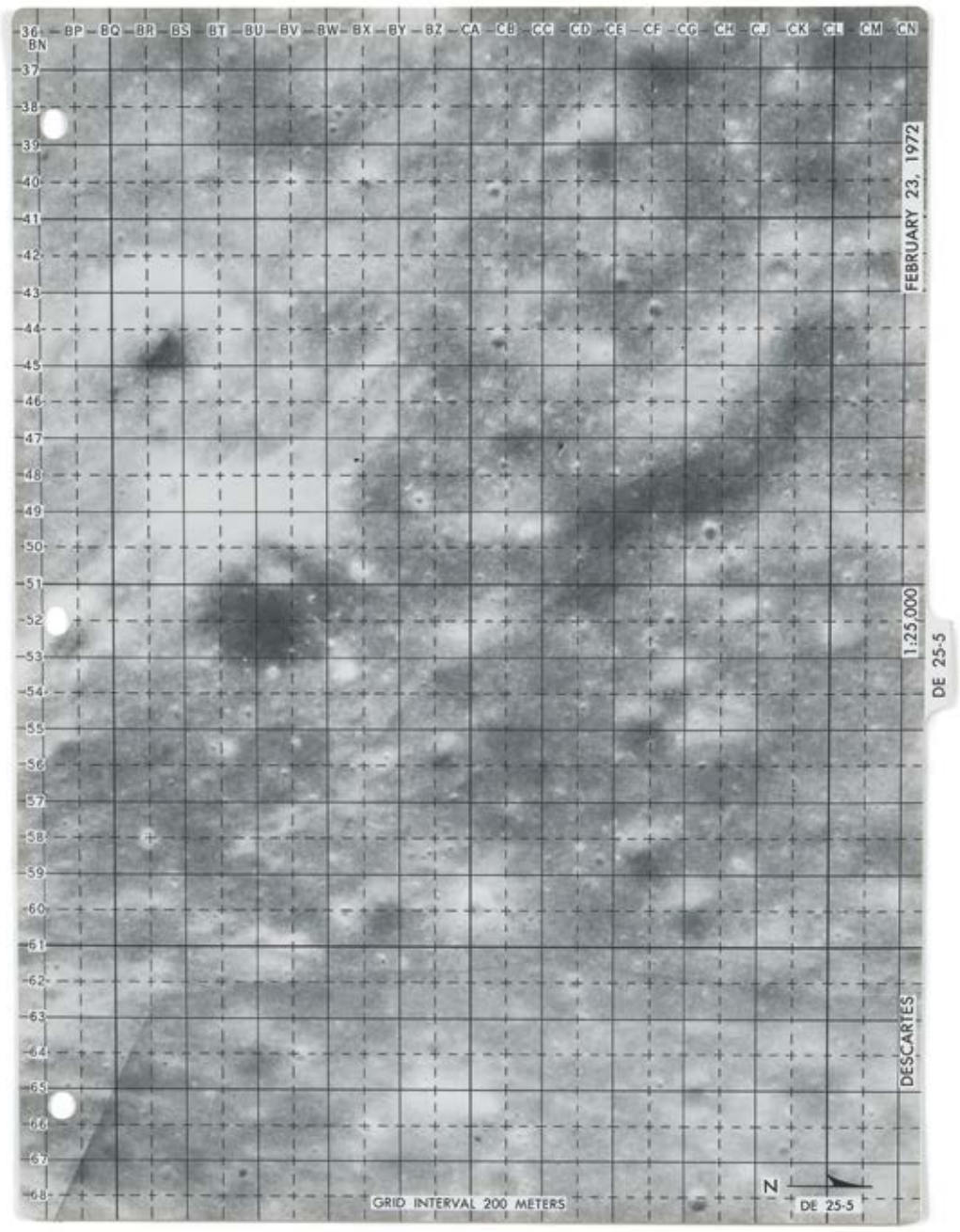
Provenance: Directly from the personal collection of Apollo 16 astronaut Charles Duke

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Charles Duke.

Presented here is a Apollo 16 insurance cover with a cachet of the mission insignia and two sets of astronaut wings, bearing a 16 April 1972 Kennedy Space Center launch date postmark, signed in blue felt-tip by John Young, Charlie Duke, and Ken Mattingly.

As you can imagine, trying to find a life insurance policy when your job title was Apollo astronaut proved to be an impossible task. Out of this difficulty, the idea of insurance covers first emerged during the Apollo lunar landing missions, starting with Apollo 11. The crew signed a small number of official philatelic covers, which they left with their family to sell in the event they did not return to Earth.

CHF 5 000/7 000 (€ 5 260/7 370)



4046*

LUNAR NAVIGATIONAL MAP

NASA, USA
1972
Black-and-white photographic print
27 × 19.7 cm

Provenance: Directly from the personal collection of Apollo 16 astronaut Charles Duke

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Charles Duke.

This is a Lunar Navigational Map that was carried aboard the Apollo 16 Lunar Module 'Orion' during its mission to the lunar surface. This particular map was utilised by the crew as they conducted surface operations between 20 and 23 April 1972.

Apollo 16, the fifth mission to land humans on the Moon, was pivotal in advancing our understanding of the lunar environment, with Duke and his fellow astronauts conducting extensive scientific experiments. This map would have been a critical tool for their navigation and exploration during their extravehicular activities (EVAs) on the lunar surface.

CHF 10 000/12 000 (€ 10 530/12 630)

4047*

ORLAN-M SPACE SUIT

Made by NPP Zvezda
1990s
Original, life-sized space suit
170 × 80 × 60 cm (measurements not including stand)

Provenance:
- Zvezda
- Spanish private collection
- US private collection
- German private collection

Mir, which means ‘peace’ or ‘world’, was a Soviet space station that operated in low-Earth orbit from 1986 to 2001. It was the first modular space station ever to exist and was assembled in orbit from 1986 to 1996. With a greater mass than any previous spacecraft, it was the largest artificial satellite in orbit at the time.

Mir was the second-most elaborate space station to date. Its purpose was to improve understanding of the difficulties faced in establishing a permanent presence in space. In total, 105 cosmonauts and 82 astronauts of 11 nationalities flew on Mir between 1988 and 1999. The experience derived from the extended stays of international crews on MIR was used to prepare for the International Space Station. Elements of the ISS began to be constructed throughout the US, Canada, Japan, and Europe from the late 1980s.

The ORLAN-M spacesuit, a marvel of engineering designed for extravehicular activities (EVAs), stands as a testament to human ingenuity and international collaboration in space exploration. Originally developed by the Soviet Union and later adopted for use aboard both the Mir space station and the International Space Station (ISS), the ORLAN-M has enabled astronauts and cosmonauts to step

beyond the confines of the spacecraft, maintaining safety in the hostile environment of space.

The first spacewalk using an Orlan suit took place in 1977, on the Salyut 6. For the EVAs on Mir, they were replaced by the Orlan-DMA and Orlan-M suits. The M model continued to be in use on Mir from 1997 until the end of the station's operational life, and is now used on the International Space Station. They are designed and built by NPP Zvezda and have been also used by American, European, Canadian and Chinese astronauts.

Entry is gained from the rear. The back unhinges and the cosmonaut climbs in, closes the back with a surprisingly simplistic but very efficient hinge and then inserts head, arms, and legs into the different parts of the suit.

The space suits have an aluminium upper torso, a urethane-coated nylon pressure bladder, ortho fabric and aluminised mylar skin, and a polycarbonate helmet. They require the wearing of a liquid-cooling and ventilation undergarment. The flexible cooling tubes are sewn into the textile of undergarment, which is made to fit each cosmonaut and astronaut individually. The tubes are then connected to the water tank in the back of the suit. This allows them to be very compact, as there are no tubes or cords outside the suit.

The suit's evolution, from its deployment on Mir to its continued use on the ISS, underscores the remarkable cooperation between nations once divided by political boundaries, now united in their pursuit of scientific progress. In this context, the Orlan-M space suit is more than just advanced technology; it is a symbol of hope, representing the shared human dream of peaceful exploration and discovery, transcending national borders and fostering collaboration across cultures in the infinite expanse of space.

CHF 80 000/120 000 (€ 84 210/126 320)

4047*

RAUMANZUG «ORLAN-M»

Hergestellt von NPP Zvezda.
1990er-Jahre.
Kompletter Raumanzug.
170 × 80 × 60 cm (Masse nicht inklusive Ständer).

Provenienz:
- Zvezda
- Spanische Privatsammlung
- US-amerikanische Privatsammlung
- Deutsche Privatsammlung

Die Raumstation Mir, deren Name auf Deutsch Frieden oder Welt bedeutet, war von 1986 bis 2001 im erdnahen Orbit in Betrieb. Sie wurde zwischen 1986 und 1996 im Weltraum zusammengebaut und war die erste modulare Raumstation. Sie war damals der mit Abstand grösste künstliche Satellit in der Umlaufbahn. Mir sollte die Grundlage für den Aufbau einer dauerhaften Präsenz im Weltraum bilden. Zwischen 1988 und 1999 flogen insgesamt 105 Kosmonauten und 82 Astronauten aus elf Nationen zur Mir. Die bei diesen Missionen gesammelten Erfahrungen dienten der Vorbereitung des nächsten, noch grösseren Projekts, der Internationalen Raumstation ISS. Der Bau der ISS begann Ende der 1980er-Jahre in den USA, Kanada, Japan und Europa.

Der hier vorgestellte Raumanzug «Orlan-M» ist ein ingenieurtechnisches Meisterwerk, das speziell für Aussenbordeinsätze (EVA) entwickelt wurde. Der Orlan ist ein Zeugnis menschlicher Innovationskraft und internationaler Zusammenarbeit in der Weltraumforschung. Ursprünglich von der Sowjetunion entwickelt und später sowohl auf der Raumstation Mir als auch auf der Internationalen Raumstation ISS eingesetzt, ermöglichte der Orlan-M Anzug Kosmonauten und Astronauten, ausserhalb ihres Raumfahrzeugs zu arbeiten und in der lebensfeindlichen Umgebung des Weltraums zu überleben.

Der erste Aussenbordeinsatz mit einem ORLAN-Anzug fand 1977 auf der Raumstation Saljut 6 statt. Für Aussenbordeinsätze auf der Mir wurden die Anzüge Orlan-DMA und Orlan-M verwendet. Das M-Modell wurde ab 1997 bis zum Ende der Betriebszeit der Mir eingesetzt und wird heute noch auf der ISS verwendet. Die Anzüge wurden von NPP Zvezda entwickelt und gebaut und von amerikanischen, europäischen, kanadischen und chinesischen Astronauten verwendet.

Der Einstieg in den Raumanzug erfolgt von hinten: Das Rückenteil wird geöffnet, der Kosmonaut steigt ein, schliesst die Tür mit einem überraschend einfachen, aber äusserst effektiven Scharnier-Mechanismus und führt dann Kopf, Arme und Beine in die entsprechenden Teile des Anzugs ein.

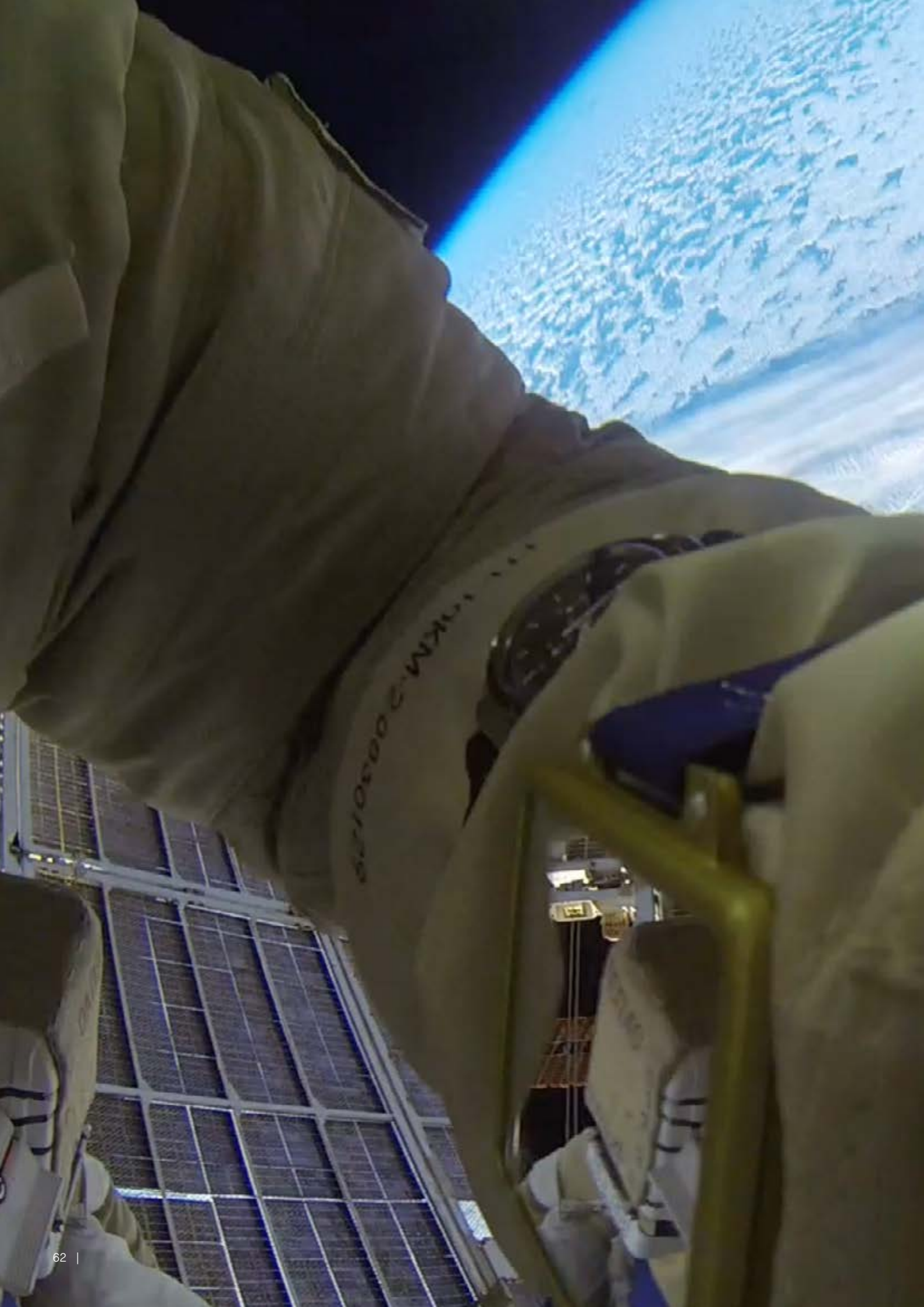
Diese Raumanzüge bestehen aus einem Aluminium-Oberteil, einer mit Polyurethan beschichteten Nylon-Druckblase, Ortho-Gewebe und einer Aussenhaut aus aluminiumbeschichtetem Mylar sowie einem Helm aus Polycarbonat. Unter dem Anzug wird flüssigkeitsgekühlte und belüftete Unterwäsche getragen. Die flexiblen Kühlrohre sind in das Textilgewebe eingearbeitet. Dieser untere Anzug wird im Vergleich zum Orlan-M für jeden Kosmonauten oder Astronauten individuell angepasst. Die Schläuche sind mit dem Wassertank im Rückenteil des Anzugs verbunden. Dadurch können die Anzüge besonders kompakt gestaltet werden, da sich keine Schläuche oder Kabel ausserhalb des Anzugs befinden.

Die Entwicklung des Anzugs, von seinem Einsatz auf der Mir-Station bis zu seiner weiteren Verwendung auf der ISS, ist ein Beispiel für die bemerkenswerte Zusammenarbeit zwischen Nationen, die zwar in unterschiedliche politische Lager gespalten sind, aber durch das gemeinsame Streben nach wissenschaftlichem Fortschritt vereint werden.

In diesem Zusammenhang ist der Raumanzug «Orlan-M» nicht nur ein technologisches Meisterwerk, sondern auch ein Symbol der Hoffnung, das den gemeinsamen menschlichen Traum von friedlicher Erforschung und Entdeckung über nationale Grenzen hinweg verkörpert.

CHF 80 000/120 000 (€ 84 210/126 320)

Рабочая одежда
Рабочая одежда



4048*

SPACE FLOWN OMEGA SPEEDMASTER WATCH WITH SPACE FLOWN AND SIGNED ORLAN GLOVE

Omega Speedmaster, 2015
Serial no. N77803465
Worn by Gennady Padalka in space
D 42 mm

Provenance:
- Directly from Gennady Padalka
- Swiss private collection

Certificates:
– Original Omega documents proving the watch came directly from their headquarters in Biel, Switzerland (which is consistent with issued watches)
– Handwritten certificate of authenticity by Gennady Padalka
– A further typed and signed document detailing the mission on which the watch was worn

Gennady Padalka (born 1958), a legendary international cosmonaut, holds the world record for the most cumulative time spent in space—an astounding 879 days across five missions. His career took him to both the Mir Space Station and the International Space Station (ISS), showcasing his unparalleled endurance and commitment to pushing the boundaries of long-duration spaceflight.

In this exceptional offering, we present not only Padalka's space-worn Omega Speedmaster with its original astronaut strap but also his space-flown and signed EVA glove—both tangible symbols of his extraordinary journey in space.

Padalka's impact goes beyond his time in orbit; he played a key role in promoting international collaboration in space. As a commander aboard the ISS, he worked side by side

TACHYMÈTRE
OMEGA

with astronauts from around the world, embodying the spirit of unity that drives humanity's greatest scientific endeavors.

His leadership and contributions continue to inspire future generations of explorers.

The Omega Speedmaster, famously known as the 'Moonwatch', became iconic for the role it played in space exploration. Selected by NASA in 1965 after rigorous testing, it was worn during historic space missions, including Apollo 11. The model Buzz Aldrin wore became the first watch on the moon.

It also proved to be instrumental during the Apollo 13 mission, when the crew used their watches to safely return home. Today, these legendary Speedmasters are either housed in museums or preserved at NASA, underscoring their enduring legacy in space history.

This very watch, serial N77803465, was worn by Gennady Padalka during his ISS-Expedition 43 and ISS-Expedition 44 missions in 2015, where he spent over 168 days in space. Additionally, it was also worn during his spacewalk in August 2015, along with the space glove also presented here (serial 10KM-2-0830129). During this EVA, Padalka spent 5 hours and 31 minutes outside the ISS, floating in space.

The accompanying video shows Padalka during his spacewalk, wearing the watch and glove, clearly displaying the matching serial number on the glove. The importance of these items cannot be overstated. This is the first time a space-flown watch, paired with a space glove, has come to auction with comprehensive video documentation, matching serial numbers, and letters from the cosmonaut himself, making this the best possible provenance for such a historic artefact.

This extraordinary watch symbolizes humanity's relentless pursuit of exploration and the power of international collaboration, even in times of uncertainty. As a piece that has journeyed beyond Earth, it stands as a reminder of what can be achieved when we unite in the quest for knowledge and discovery.

The package includes:
– Space-flown Omega Speedmaster with serial no. N77803465
– Space-flown and signed space glove with serial no. 10KM-2-0830129
– Original special astronaut watch strap (these are only issued to space explorers)
– Signed photo by Gennady Padalka
– Original Omega documents proving the watch came directly from their headquarters in Biel, Switzerland (which is consistent with issued watches)
– Handwritten certificate of authenticity by Gennady Padalka
– A further typed and signed document detailing the mission on which the watch was worn
– An extra metal strap for the watch
– The video of the spacewalk on a memory stick

CHF 120 000/180 000 (€ 126 360/189 540)

TACHYMÈTRE
OMEGA
PROFESSIONAL

4048*

IM WELTRAUM GETRAGENE OMEGA SPEEDMASTER UHR MIT ZUGEHÖRIGEM UND SIGNIERTEM ORLAN HANDSCHUH

Omega Speedmaster, 2015
Seriennummer. N77803465
Im Weltraum von Gennady Padalka getragen
D 42 mm

Provenienz:
– Direkt von Gennady Padalka
– Schweizer Privatsammlung

Zertifikate:
– Original-Omega-Dokumente, die belegen, dass die Uhr direkt vom Omega-Hauptsitz in Biel, Schweiz, stammt.
– Handgeschriebenes Echtheitszertifikat von Gennady Padalka
– Ein weiteres, maschinengeschriebenes und unterzeichnetes Dokument, in dem die Mission, auf der die Uhr getragen wurde, detailliert beschrieben ist

Der legendäre Kosmonaut Gennady Padalka (geb. 1958) hält den Rekord für die längste Zeit, die er insgesamt im All verbracht hat – aussergewöhnliche 879 Tage während fünf Missionen. Seine Karriere erstreckte sich über Jahrzehnte und umfasste Missionen sowohl zur Raumstation ‹Mir› als auch zur Internationalen Raumstation ISS. Padalkas bemerkenswerte Zeit im Weltraum ist ein Beweis für seine Ausdauer und sein Engagement, das Verständnis der Menschheit für die Langzeit-Raumfahrt zu verbessern.

Padalka brachte sein umfassendes technisches Fachwissen ein und spielte auch eine entscheidende Rolle bei der Förderung der internationalen Zusammenarbeit im Weltraum. Als Kommandant der ISS arbeitete er eng mit Astronauten aus verschiedenen Ländern zusammen und bewies, dass das Streben nach wissenschaftlichen Entdeckungen Grenzen überwindet. Seine Führungsrolle spiegelt den Geist der globalen Einheit wider, der die Erforschung des Weltraums durch die Menschheit kennzeichnet, und hinterlässt ein bleibendes Vermächtnis für künftige Generationen von Forschenden.

Hier ist seine Omega Speedmaster zu sehen, die er im Weltraum getragen hat und die noch mit dem Original-Astronautenarmband ausgestattet ist. Die Omega Speedmaster, auch bekannt als ‹Moonwatch›, wurde durch ihre Rolle in der Weltraumforschung zu einer Ikone. Sie wurde 1965 von der NASA nach strengen Tests ausgewählt und bei historischen Missionen wie Apollo 11 getragen.

Die Speedmaster von Buzz Aldrins war die erste Uhr, die auf dem Mond getragen wurde. Sie spielte eine entschei-

dende Rolle bei der sicheren Rückkehr der Besatzung der Apollo 13. Heute werden diese legendären Speedmaster entweder in Museen ausgestellt oder bei der NASA aufbewahrt, was ihr bleibendes Vermächtnis in der Geschichte der Raumfahrt unterstreicht. Diese Uhren bleiben Symbole menschlicher Innovation und Ausdauer.

Die vorliegende Uhr mit der Seriennummer N77803465 trug Gennady Padalka während seiner Expeditionen 43 und 44 im Jahr 2015, bei denen er mehr als 168 Tage im Weltraum verbrachte. Er trug die Omega Speedmaster zusammen mit dem Weltraumhandschuh (Serie 10KM-2-0830129) auch bei seinem Weltraumspaziergang im August 2015, bei dem sich Padalka 5 Stunden und 31 Minuten ausserhalb der ISS aufhielt.

Das beigefügte Video zeigt Padalka ausserhalb der ISS – mit der Erde im Hintergrund! Man sieht, wie er die Uhr und den Handschuh trägt; das Video zeigt deutlich die Seriennummer auf dem Handschuh. Die Bedeutung dieser Objekte kann nicht hoch genug eingeschätzt werden. Es ist das erste Mal, dass eine im Weltraum geflogene Uhr – zusammen mit einem Weltraumhandschuh, einer umfassenden Videodokumentation, übereinstimmenden Seriennummern und Briefen des Kosmonauten selbst – versteigert wird, was die bestmögliche Provenienz für solche historischen Artefakte darstellt.

In diesem Lot inkludiert sind:
- Im Weltraum geflogene Omega Speedmaster mit der Seriennummer N77803465.
- Im Weltraum geflogener und signierter Weltraumhandschuh mit der Seriennummer 10KM-2-0830129.
- Originales, speziell angefertigtes Astronautenarmband (diese werden nur an Astronauten ausgegeben).
- Video des Weltraumspaziergangs auf einem Memory Stick.
- Von Gennady Padalka signiertes Foto.
- Original Papiere von Omega, die belegen, dass die Uhr direkt aus der Schweizer Omega-Zentrale in Biel stammt (was bei ausgestellten Uhren üblich ist).
- Ein handschriftliches Echtheitszertifikat von Gennady Padalka.
- Ein weiteres maschinengeschriebenes und unterschriebenes Dokument mit einer detaillierten Beschreibung der Mission, bei der die Uhr getragen wurde.
- Ein zusätzliches Metallarmband für die Uhr.

CHF 120 000/180 000 (€ 126 360/189 540)

4049*

SLICE OF A MOON METEORITE MOST SIMILAR TO THE APOLLO 16 SAMPLES

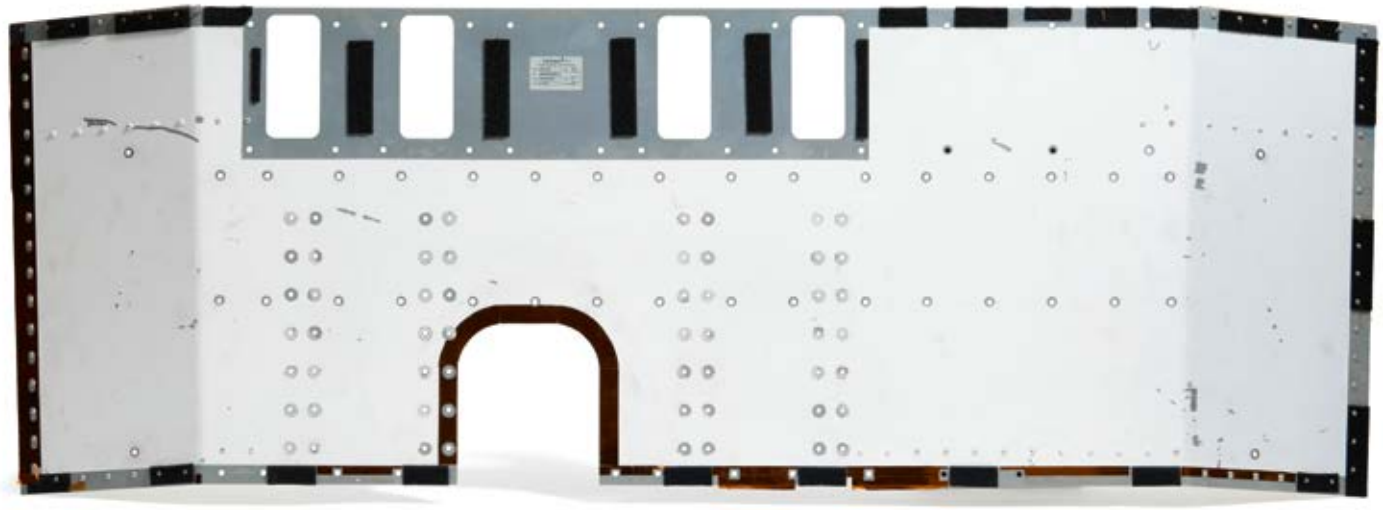
Gadamis 005
Ghadamis, Libya
Found in 2022
35.3 g
7.3 × 6 cm (measurements not including stand)

This lunar meteorite was discovered together with three other, almost identical meteorites in the oasis Berber town of Ghadames in Libya. It reveals a magnificent greyish-white spotted interior, with fantastic clasts. Gadamis 005 is a ferroan anorthosite, which means that it is one of the major lunar rock types that are thought to be pieces of the original lunar crust formed by plagioclase floatation from a moon-wide magma ocean.

Interestingly, it is noted for being the closest match to the samples brought back from the Apollo 16 mission. And if one would want to dream about experiencing the moon like these astronauts did, holding this meteorite would be the closest one could get to the moon's rugged valleys without actually leaving the Earth.

For more information about the moon and its meteorites, see also lots 4021 and 4039.

CHF 4 000/6 000 (€ 4 210/6 320)



4050

MICROMETEORITE PROTECTION OF AN ISS TRANSFER VEHICLE

ESA, Europe
Circa 2008
Metal
147 × 50 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

The European Space Agency is an intergovernmental body uniting 22 countries devoted to space exploration.

The Automated Transfer Vehicle, also called an ATV, was an unmanned, non-reusable space freighter of the ESA, which transported supplies such as food, water, equipment, nitrogen, oxygen and fuel to the International Space Station, the ISS. After docking, it was also used for evasive manoeuvres of the space station, to avoid a possible collision with approaching debris and for raising the orbit of the ISS. This is a so-called 'reboost' of the space station.

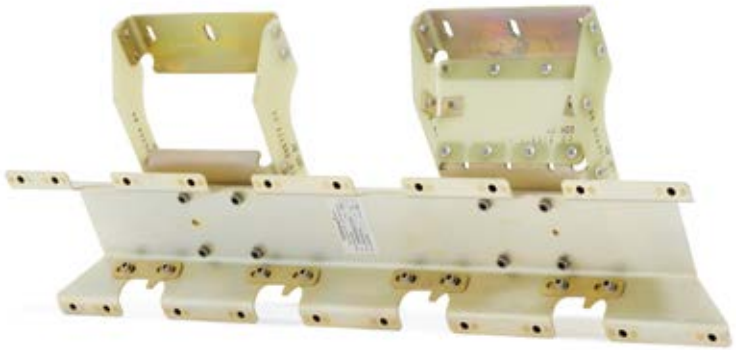
At the end of the mission, the ATV was loaded with debris from the space station and burned up in the Earth's atmosphere after undocking. After the first launch in March 2008, four more flights took place until the end of the programme in February 2015.

The micrometeorite protection presented here comes from the ATV test structure manufactured by Contraves Space (later RUAG Space, today named Beyond Gravity) in Switzerland for testing purposes. It was used to protect the vehicles structure from meteorites for example during the 'reboost' of the ISS.

CHF 4 000/6 000 (€ 4 210/6 320)

4051

MICROMETEORITE PROTECTION MOUNT OF AN ISS TRANSFER VEHICLE



ESA, Europe
Circa 2008
Metal
64 × 30 × 13.5 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

This micrometeorite protection mounting rail presented here also comes from the ATV test structure. The mount bares a Contraves Space label.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4052*

DIPLOCAULUS SKULL

Diplocaulus magnicornis
270 million years
Lee Ranch, Archer City TX, USA, 2023
Original bone mass: 90%
26 × 7.5 × 3 cm (measurements not including stand)

The Diplocaulus: An Enigmatic Journey through Ancient Waters

We are thrilled to present this remarkable artefact from the annals of ancient history: the exquisitely preserved skull of a Diplocaulus magnicornis. This captivating specimen is comprised of nearly 90% authentic bone material. Unearthed in March 2023 in Texas, USA, this boomerang-shaped curiosity hails from a bygone era, ca. 270 million years ago.

The skull has undergone meticulous assembly and restoration, attaining an excellent state of preservation despite its age of 270 million years. Remarkably, the fossil exhibits a consistent chocolate-hued surface colouration, and the majority of its teeth remain intact and retain sharpness.

Taxonomy and Morphology:
Diplocaulus magnicornis is an extinct species of amphibian that lived during the Permian period. It falls within the group of lepospondyls, which were primitive amphibians that exhibited characteristics of both modern amphibians and reptiles. Therefore, they are considered to be their very early ancestors. Fossils of these prehistoric creatures have been discovered in locations across North America and Africa.

The creature's name is derived from Greek roots meaning 'double caul', which describes its most remarkable feature: a bony, disc-shaped projection extending from the sides of its head. This cranial ornamentation, while perplexing to scientists, likely played a role in hydrodynamic stability while gliding through the water or as a display structure for species recognition.

Extinction and Legacy:
As the Permian period ended, marking the onset of the devastating Permian-Triassic extinction event, Diplocaulus and many other species succumbed to the environmental upheavals. Many theories regarding the causes of this catastrophic event exist, ranging from volcanic activity to climate change. Regardless of the exact triggers, the extinction of Diplocaulus left behind fossilized remains which today fascinate palaeontologists and collectors alike.

Palaeontological Discoveries:
The study of Diplocaulus was made possible by rare and significant palaeontological discoveries. Fossil specimens unearthed in Texas and other Permian deposits have contributed to our understanding of Palaeozoic ecosystems as well as the evolution of members of the amphibian group.
The study of Diplocaulus not only unveils the mysteries of an ancient amphibian but also underscores the fragility and resilience of life in the face of geological and environmental upheavals.

CHF 6 500/8 000 (€ 6 840/8 420)

4053*

CRINOIDEA FOSSIL

Seirocrinus subangularis
Early Jurassic, 201–174 million years
Holzmaden, Germany
120 × 60 cm

Seirocrinus subangularis is a fossil crinoid species from the Early Jurassic. These flower-like animals are distant relatives of sea urchins and starfish. They consisted of a stem about 60 to 90 centimetres long, and a crown that reached the length of 20 to 30 centimetres.

With the long arms of its finely branched crown, the crinoids filtered edible particles from the moving water, on which they fed. Fossil crinoids are found all over the world, but the most beautiful specimens come from the famous fossil site Holzmaden in southern Germany. Crinoids lived in huge colonies that swayed back and forth in the ocean depths. The motion of this mysterious-looking creature, frozen in time, is of minimalist elegance. Just by looking at it long enough, one can imagine it continuing its graceful floating movement, just as it did millions of years ago.

The specimen presented here is of the finest quality and of exceptional size. The two crinoids are entangled beautifully and at their ends, they are connected to a small piece of driftwood.

CHF 11 000/15 000 (€ 11 580/15 790)

4054*

GRAPE AGATE

Indonesia
Circa 20 million years
9 × 7.5 × 3.5 cm (measurements not including stand)

Botryoidal chalcedony, often called 'grape agate', is a captivating form of mineral silica, distinguished by its grape-like clusters. This intriguing roundness is a result of the mineral's unique manner of growth. Water, rich in silicic acid, percolates through rock cavities, depositing silica which then crystallises over time. The concentric layers continue to build upon each other, developing into the botryoidal, or bubbly, form we observe.

The specific conditions of the environment, such as temperature, pressure, and the amount of available silica, play a pivotal role in the formation and final appearance of botryoidal chalcedony, with these minerals often adorning the interiors of geodes or lining the fissures within volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It occurs almost only in Indonesia but has also been found in small quantities west of the Green River in Utah.

The piece presented here displays a beautiful shape and rich lavender colour, with the small crystal pearls forming a pronounced and clearly distinguishable pattern.

CHF 1 200/1 600 (€ 1 260/1 680)

4055

LUNAR BIBLE: A RARE TREASURE FROM BEYOND THE EARTH

Apollo 13-Flown and Apollo 14 Lunar Module-Flown Lunar Bible
1970, Florida, USA
Microfilm
0.63 × 0.63 cm

Certificate: Certificate of Authenticity, signed by Apollo 14 Lunar Module Pilot Edgar Mitchell and Apollo Prayer League Representative James W. Stout.

This extraordinary artefact is a fifty-page section of a Microform Bible, elegantly presented within a contemporary Fabergé Egg and housed in a luxurious deep-blue suede box. An engraved plate reads: 'APOLLO 14 / Lunar Surface Bible Text Fragment / 50 Pages'. The 'Lunar Bible' is a historic first—it is the first Bible, the first complete scripture, and the first published book ever carried to the moon. Each complete Lunar Bible contains all 1 245 pages of the King James Bible, produced as a miniature 'Microform' book to meet the strict size and weight constraints of space travel.

A total of one hundred complete copies of the Lunar Bible were transported to the moon during the Apollo 14 mission, carried in the personal PPK (Personal Preference Kit) of moonwalker Edgar D. Mitchell, after first being flown to the moon on the Apollo 13 mission. The Bible from which this fragment originates made two lunar journeys, circling the moon on Apollo 13 and then finally landing on its surface during Apollo 14. Once on the moon, it remained in the Lunar Module Antares for three days, experiencing the moon's one-sixth gravity and being directly exposed to the lunar environment each time the hatch was opened for moonwalks.

Following the mission, Reverend John M. Stout carefully divided some of these complete Bibles into smaller segments of fifty and two pages to expand the number of recipients—much like the Gutenberg Bible, where some copies were similarly sectioned into individual books and leaves due to their rarity. The parallels between the Gutenberg Bible and the Lunar Bible are striking, both representing milestones in human history.

The fifty-page fragment presented here is one of only thirty-two copies officially flight-certified by both astronaut Edgar Mitchell and James W. Stout, a member of the Apollo Prayer League's Governing Committee, during the 'Lunar Bible Certification Project' (2000–2001). These fragments were later encapsulated in modern Fabergé eggs.

This remarkable piece holds deep significance not only for space enthusiasts as a twice-flown, once-landed lunar artifact but also for collectors of religious texts, rare books, and even members of the Masonic community—astronaut Edgar Mitchell was himself a Freemason.

CHF 12 000/14 000 (€ 12 630/14 740)

4056*

CLAW OF AN ANCIENT GIANT SLOTH

Scelidotherium sp.
Pleistocene, 350 000–100 000 years
Latin America
20 × 5 × 9 cm (measurements not including stand)

Scelidotherium is an extinct genus of ground sloth, part the sloth family. It is also called the giant ground sloth due to its elephantine size. Endemic to South America during the Late Pleistocene period, it had very sharp claws, mostly used to gather food, and is characterised by an elongated, anteater-like head.

In his journal 'The Voyage of the Beagle', Charles Darwin reports the finding of a nearly perfect fossil of Scelidotherium in Punta Alta while travelling overland from Bahía Blanca to Buenos Aires in 1832. He associated it with the Megatherium, which is another group of extinct giant sloths.

Sir Richard Owen, who was also a British physician, zoologist, comparative anatomist, physiologist and palaeontologist, recognized the true character of the remains. In 1840, he named them Scelidotherium, which means 'femur beast'. The name derives from the fact that the skeletal element of this species is unusually large. Although only around 1 metre tall, they could have weighed up to 850 kilograms.

Presented here is a perfectly preserved large claw of this giant sloth, a truly mythical creature.

CHF 1 800/2 500 (€ 1 890/2 630)

4057*

MOSASAURUS PLATECARPUS

Platecarpus
Late Cretaceous, circa 83 million years
Niobrara Formation, Kansas, USA
73 × 34 cm (measurements not including stand)

Platecarpus is an extinct aquatic lizard belonging to the mosasaur family. Fossils have been found in the United States as well as Belgium and Africa. This aquatic apex predator was a widespread reptile species in the Upper Cretaceous. They lived in the vastness of the sea, distributed all over the globe. The platecarpus could reach around seven metres in length and was equipped with four paddles, two on each side of its body. Even their name derives from their paddles, because it means 'flat wrist'. Like other mosasaurs, it was initially thought to have swum in an eel-like fashion, though a recent study suggests that it swam more like modern sharks.

The Smoky Hill Chalk Member of the Niobrara Chalk formation is a fossil-rich geological formation from the Cretaceous, known primarily for its exceptionally well-preserved marine reptiles. It outcrops in parts of northwest Kansas and in southeastern Nebraska. This is also where the mosasaur paddle presented here was found.

CHF 9 500/12 000 (€ 10 000/12 630)

4058*

SKELETON OF A FOSSIL CORMORANT

Phalacrocorax filyawi
Pliocene, circa 4 million years
Tamiani Formation, Florida, USA
68 × 70 × 15 cm (measurements not including base)

Provenance: German private collection

Cormorants are medium- to large-sized water birds that breed in colonies. 'Phalacrocorax filyawi', named after Wayne Filyaw, an amateur fossil collector who first discovered the bones, is the extinct ancestor of these birds of which over 40 species exist today, distributed all over the world.

The late Pliocene fossil site in Florida discovered by Filyaw in 1989 has produced whole and partial skeletons of a newly discovered species of cormorant. Evidence from the bones and the stratigraphy of the site indicate that these birds died in a single catastrophic event, perhaps a red tide. At least eight other taxa of seabirds and shorebirds were also recovered from the site.

The depositional environment reflected by this fauna is a coastal lagoon and beach or shoreline habitat that is only rarely preserved in the fossil record of Florida.

These specimens also give evidence of a highly productive marine system. This makes the discovery of 'Phalacrocorax filyawi' not only an exciting fossil find, but also of great value for the further development of our understanding of this past age of our earth.

The specimen presented here comes from 'pinecrest beds' of the Tamiani Formation in Florida. It is in pristine condition and one of the very few complete specimens of this species currently on the market, and therefore very rare. Partial additions to the sternum, ribs and sacrum had to be made, but the skull, the spine, the wings and the legs with feet are all original – a truly exciting piece of the history of bird evolution.

CHF 30 000/45 000 (€ 31 580/47 370)

4059*

SPIDER TRAPPED IN AMBER

Circa 50–60 million years
3.5 × 3.2 × 0.5 cm (total)
1.1 × 0.5 cm (spider)

This type of amber has a very high value for research, as the organic inclusions are often perfectly preserved. From the organic inclusions it is possible to gain knowledge about the coexistence of different species as well as information about the DNA of already extinct animals.

The specimen presented here contains a very big inclusion of a beautifully preserved spider. The outstanding clarity and size of the spider makes these witnesses to a bygone era particularly fascinating to observe.

For more information about amber see lot 4024.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4060*

MEGALODON TOOTH

Otodus
Pilocene, 2.5 – 5.3 million years
Indonesia
15.5 × 12 cm (measurements not including stand)

Megaselachus megalodon (formerly known as Carcharodon megalodon) was a giant prehistoric shark that roamed the open seas, armed with giant, serrated, razor-sharp teeth. The largest predatory shark to have ever lived, Megalodon was up to three times the size of its closest living relative, the modern great white shark. Because estimates are based solely on teeth and fragmentary vertebral remains, the upper size limits of these apex carnivores range from 40 to 60 feet (12 to 18 meters) in length, with estimated weights ranging between 20 and 60 metric tons.

Regardless of exact bodily dimensions, Megalodon ranks amongst the largest predators to ever grace the face of the Earth. With a name meaning ‘big tooth’ and a bite force more than double that of a T. rex, it’s no wonder that the Megalodon is considered the greatest predatory fish of all time.

This specimen is of exceptional size. It has a completely intact serration and shows a beautiful cream and silver grey colour palette with hints of slate blue.

CHF 1 600/2 000 (€ 1 680/2 110)

4061*

FOSSILISED CORAL

Oligocene, 38 million years
Florida, USA
35 × 23 × 9 cm

Agatized coral is a rare type of mineralised fossil coral. They were formed when silica-rich groundwater seeped through rock that was exposed as sea levels dropped, replacing the calcium carbonate skeleton of the sediment-covered coral with chalcedony. In some cases, they are filled with both chalcedony and rock crystal quartz. The term 'agatized' refers to the variety of translucent chalcedony called agate, which has very small crystals (micro- or cryptocrystalline), and is characterised by detailed banding and rich colouration.

Florida agatized corals are the skeletal remains of colonial animals, known as anthozoans, which include corals, sea anemones, sea pens and sea fans that died 25 to 38 million years ago. The actual skeletal structures are very easy to see in some specimens and can be used to identify the coral species. They were even chosen as Florida's official state rock.

The specimen presented here is from the Oligocene period (38 million years) and of truly exceptional size. At first glance, this stone seems like its own miniature world, hidden from human eyes until today. But in fact, it is a small piece of the underwater world as it existed millions of years ago, solidified into crystals and ready to last another eternity under the fascinated and admirative gaze of its observers.

CHF 1 500/2 500 (€ 1 580/2 630)

4062* ♣

WAR BONNET

Montana, USA
Circa 1910 - 1920
Eagle feathers, textile, glass pearls
67 x 45 x 54 cm (measurements not including stand)

Provenance: Indian Land Museum, Gossau, Switzerland

The Chayenne are a native tribe of North America. Once a sedentary community of field farmers, the Cheyenne abandoned their way of life as unspecialized hunters and field farmers, specializing entirely in the hunting of Bisons. They roamed large areas of the „great plains," a vast arid region east of the Rocky Mountains and were among the most well-known of the nomadic indigenous tribes in this region. However, this way of life came to an ending when the Cheyenne, like all the other native Americans, were forced to settle in reservations across the country.

Today, the Northern Cheyenne live in southeastern Montana in the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Only in the 1970s, they were granted the right to practice their religion again. Since that time, the Cheyenne have rediscovered their tribal consciousness and remember their ancient customs. Specimens like this feather hood are an integral part of this long-forgotten culture. Worn during ceremonial rituals, they testify to the great merits of their owner.

We are very aware of the importance of this object in the context of the culture of this community, which was strongly influenced by colonialism. Therefore, we are very proud to be able to say that this war bonnet comes from the collection of the museum Indian Land Gossau (Switzerland), which is an institution that actively engages in educating about the history and culture of Native Americans.

This beautiful War Bonnet is made of Golden Eagle and Bold Eagle feathers. The quills are wrapped in red trade cloth wool fabric. Eagle fluff adorns the transition from the wool fabric to the feathers. White ermine fur pieces are attached to the feather ends. Red dyed horsehair tufts and appendages attached to both sides, as well as wool and silk ribbons complete this piece.

The headband is embroidered with glass beads and sewn together with animal sinews. The white background is decorated with three colorful teepees. This kind of embroidery is called „lazy steach". A „life feather" has been placed in the center of the hood.

In all its glory, this is a rare object with a great and important cultural background.

CHF 8 000/10 000 (€ 8 420/10 530)

4064*

APOLLO 11 BETA CLOTH FLAG, SIGNED BY BUZZ ALDRIN AND MICHAEL COLLINS

NASA, USA
1969
Textile
15 × 10 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The beta cloth flag presented here is made from fire-resistant textile. At the time, this type of flag and textile was mainly used for the space suits of the crew. It is very likely that this flag was part of a test or reserve space suit. It was signed by two of the three crew members of Apollo 11.

For more information about Apollo 11 see lot 4031.

CHF 1 000/1 500 (€ 1 050/1 580)

4065

SPACE FLOWN APOLLO 15 URINE SAMPLE BAG

NASA, USA
1971
Plastic, paper
13.4 × 8.2 cm

Provenance: Swiss Space Museum

The health of the Apollo astronauts was always closely monitored by the medical staff. They also wanted to study all the effects the space flights had on the human body. For this purpose, the astronauts were required to regularly fill urine samples into special sample bags while they were in space and then bring them back to Earth.

Presented here is an unused urine sample bag that flew to space from 26 July to 7 August 1971 and eventually landed on the moon with the Apollo mission crew. It is labelled with serial number 2737 and the information that the bag contains the radioisotope H3. This is a very unusual and therefore very rare memento of the Apollo era.

CHF 1 500/2 000 (€ 1 580/2 110)

4066*

APOLLO 16 'EVA' MAP, SIGNED BY CHARLIE DUKE (ITEM 1 OF 2)

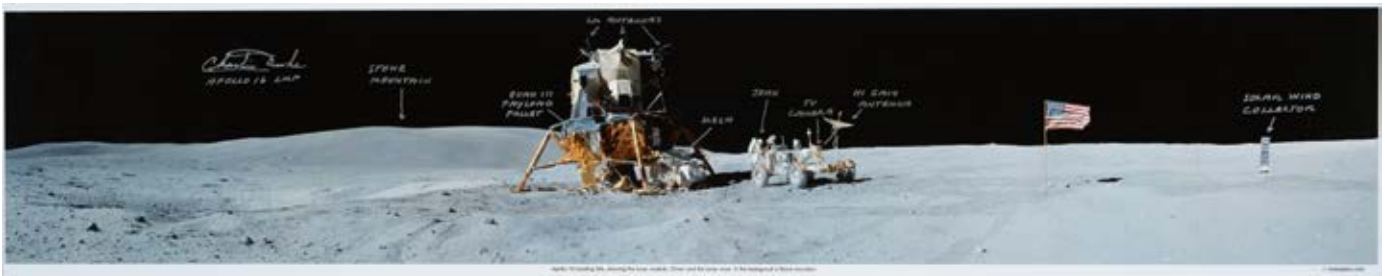
Florida, USA
1972
56 × 43 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

Apollo 16 was the tenth crewed mission in the United States Apollo space program and the fifth – second to last – to land on the moon. It was the second of Apollo's 'J missions', with an extended stay on the lunar surface, focusing on science and using the Lunar Roving Vehicle. The mission was crewed by Commander John Young, Lunar Module Pilot Charles Duke and Command Module Pilot Ken Mattingly. Apollo 16 launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on 16 April 1972.

After flying the lunar module to the moon's surface on 21 April, Young and Duke spent 71 hours on the lunar surface, during which they conducted three extravehicular activities, also called moonwalks or short EVAs.

Maps like the one presented here were used by the crew of the Apollo 16 mission to train for these extravehicular activities. The three moonwalks are described in detail, including a time schedule. It was signed by Charles Duke.



APOLLO 16 'MOONWALK', SIGNED BY CHARLIE DUKE (ITEM 2 OF 2)

Florida, USA
1972
102 × 22 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The photo presented here shows the landing site of the Apollo 17 mission. It was taken during one of their three extravehicular activities, also called moonwalks. Charles Duke personally made annotations on the photo.

He describes the different parts of their setup, which enabled them to successfully complete their mission on the moon's surface and return home safely with an array of samples and measurements, invaluable for space research.

CHF 1 000/2 000 (€ 1 050/2 110)

4067

LOVE YOUR PLANET

Gerry Hofstetter
180 x 120 cm
Fine art print on Hahnemühle Photo-RAG Baryta paper, 315gsm
Mounted on aluminium
Framed in a Swiss-made black wood shadow gap frame – Profile: 15/53mm
Shadow gap of 3mm to 5mm
Precisely backlit projection with LED panels and power connection
Original signature by the artist, Gerry Hofstetter, upon handover
Includes film trailer documenting the creation of the projection

Certificate: Certificate of authenticity by the artist

The proceeds from the sale of the artwork will go towards the “SOS World Tour 2025” project.

The SOS World Tour 2025:

A light art expedition will travel around the globe to project the letters “SOS” onto glaciers on each of the 8 continents. These massive projections will be visible and photographed from space, as part of the 2025 UN Year of Glacier Preservation. In 40 years, 80% of the world’s visible glaciers and their water may be gone, making this project a literal SOS signal to the world.

The photo titled Love Your Planet is a stunning fine art piece by Swiss light artist Gerry Hofstetter, featuring a projection of Earth in heart form on snow-covered mountain peaks, captured during a rare moment of perfect natural alignment. The image, precisely backlit with LED panels, invites viewers to experience the fragile beauty of our planet as though seen from space, offering a deeply immersive and contemplative visual experience.

To achieve a projection over such great distances, various factors must align precisely, coming together at the exact minute to capture the image with the right photographer and specialized cameras.

On January 16, 2024, at 7:55 PM, the moment arrived. The temperature was -18°C, the moon was the right size, and it was perfectly positioned in the frame of the night sky. The weather briefly shifted from snowfall to a brief high-pressure clearing, before returning to poor conditions and more snow. During this fleeting nighttime window, the clouds parted, revealing the moon and stars. The cold, clear air and the moon’s light mystically illuminating the freshly snow-covered mountain slopes made the projected Earth glow with a fragile beauty, as though seen from space. It also gave the appearance of one planet resting on another. The contours of the projection surface, shaped by the twin mountain peaks, caused the Earth to appear in the form of a heart.

Recognizing the interplay between nature, topography, and the message of the projection is an art in itself. The ability to swiftly see how the shape of the mountains could transform the round Earth into a heart by slightly adjusting the projector’s position—thereby communicating an entirely new message on both a terrestrial and cosmic scale—is another form of artistry. Intuitively and spontaneously realizing that one’s own presence could enhance the impact of the projection, or even create a new layer of meaning, is the freedom of art and broad creativity.

In this moment, Gerry steps near the projector, into the beam of light, and raises both hands toward the Earth. After traveling 1.5 kilometers , the projection strikes the mountain slopes at the speed of light, and Gerry’s shadow, cast at the lower edge of South America, is barely noticeable compared to the scale of the Earth. And yet, on closer inspection, there it is—Gerry’s small shadow, standing as if in space, helpless, questioning—or is he trying to protect the Earth from rolling away? Perhaps he is praying to it, thanking it? It is left to the viewer to interpret this symbolism and reflect on how it resonates with them.

The expression of this delicate, multilayered message, set against the archaic beauty of the Swiss mountains—an integral part of our planet—reveals that the vision for this image existed in the artist’s mind long before its realization. Yet nothing was left to chance in this fleeting art installation, ensuring that the right moment was seized—through a combination of luck, experience, knowledge, and skill.

To allow viewers to truly experience the original impact of the image, Gerry conceived an idea and created a unique work of art, a world premiere once again involving light. The Earth in the image is precisely backlit, maintaining its authentic shape. Since the moon was also illuminated that evening by the sun, the moon in the image is backlit as well. This subtle unity of light, photograph, and image allows the observer to immerse themselves in the very moment the image was created. It lets them feel the same effect that Gerry experienced during the projection, which took place without any human presence, often in remote and inhospitable locations.

Through this artwork, Gerry gives the owner of the image the sensation of having been there on that night, present with Gerry and his photographer Frank Schwarzbach during the projection and creation of the moment. The owner can quietly enjoy the image and its profound effect every day and every night, just as it was originally brought to life in that fleeting instance.

CHF 50 000/100 000 (€ 52 650/105 300)

4067

LOVE YOUR PLANET

Gerry Hofstetter.
180 x 120 cm.
Fine Art Print auf Hahnemühle Photo-RAG Baryta Papier, 315g/m².
Aufgezogen auf Aluminium.
Gerahmt in einem in der Schweiz gefertigten schwarzen Holzrahmen mit Schattenfuge.
Hinterleuchtet mit LED-Panels.
Originalsignatur des Künstlers Gerry Hofstetter bei der Übergabe.
Inklusive Filmtrailer, der die Entstehung der Projektion dokumentiert.

Zertifikat: Echtheitszertifikat vom Künstler

Der Erlös aus dem Verkauf des Kunstwerks fließt in das Projekt "SOS World Tour 2025".

Die SOS World Tour 2025:
Der Lichtkünstler Gerry Hofstetter wird 2025 um den Globus zu 8 Kontinenten reisen, um die Buchstaben „SOS" auf einen Gletscher pro Kontinent zu projizieren. Diese riesigen Projektionen werden aus dem Weltraum sichtbar sein und auch aus dem All fotografiert, als Teil des UN-Jahres zur Erhaltung der Gletscher 2025. In 40 Jahren werden 80 % der weltweit sichtbaren Gletscher und deren Wasser verschwunden sein, was dieses Projekt zu einem buchstäblichen SOS-Signal an die Welt macht.

Das Foto mit dem Titel Love Your Planet ist ein beeindruckendes Kunstwerk des Schweizer Lichtkünstlers Gerry Hofstetter. Es zeigt eine Projektion der Erde in Herzform auf schneebedeckte Berggipfel in den Schweizer Alpen und wurde in einem seltenen Moment perfekter natürlicher Ausrichtung aufgenommen.

Das Bild, lädt den Betrachter ein, die fragile Schönheit unseres Planeten aus einer Perspektive wie aus dem Weltraum zu erleben und bietet dabei eine tief berührende und kontemplative visuelle Erfahrung.

Um eine Projektion über solch grosse Distanzen zu realisieren, müssen verschiedene Faktoren perfekt übereinstimmen. Am 16. Januar 2024, um 19:55 Uhr, bei -18°C war dieser Moment gekommen. Der Mond war perfekt positioniert, das Wetter änderte sich von starkem Schneefall zu einem kurzen Hochdruckfenster, das es ermöglichte, dieses aussergewöhnliche Foto einzufangen.

Gerrys Vision, die sich in der harmonischen Verschmelzung von Natur, Topografie und Botschaft der Projektion ausdrückt, zeigt, wie wahre Kunst entsteht – durch Intuition, Erfahrung und das richtige Timing. An jenem Abend trat Gerry selbst in den Lichtstrahl der Projektion und gab diesem Werk somit eine noch persönlichere Note.

CHF 50 000/100 000 (€ 52 650/105 300)

4068*

WOOLLY MAMMOTH TUSK

Mammuthus primigenius
Baltic region
Upper Pleistocene, 18 000–20 000 years
Weight 38 kg
Actual length of tusk 213 cm,
width 12 cm (measurements not including base)

The woolly mammoth is arguably the most iconic animal of the Ice Age. It is also a member of the elephant family, which explains its most striking feature, the two tusks in the upper jaw. In contrast to elephant species still living today, the tusks in the adult mammoth are curved upward in a spiral pattern.

The tips point inwards and are thus directed towards each other. Besides presenting dominance in mating or ritual combat or as a warning signal for food competitors, the tusks were often used in search of food. This fascinating giant was perfectly adapted to the frozen steppes of the Eurasian continent.

The specimen presented here is not only impeccably preserved but also boasts an extraordinary size. Its exquisite colouring, ranging from shades of cognac to deep brown, due to the Siberian permafrost. The specimen is in fantastic condition and comes with an elegant custom-made steel display.

CHF 25 000/35 000 (€ 26 320/36 840)

4069*

MARTIAN METEORITE

Amgala 001
Saguia el Hamra, Western Sahara
Found in 2022
Tested and analysed by Dr Tony Irving, University of Washington
141.7 g
10 × 6.5 × 2.5 cm (measurements not including stand)

'Mars tugs at the human imagination like no other planet. With a force mightier than just mere gravity, it attracts the eye to the shimmering red presence in the clear night sky'. John Noble Wilford

Named after the Roman god of war, Mars has long been associated with warfare and mysteries. The planet's two moons, Phobos and Deimos, were named for two of the sons of Ares and Aphrodite, the counterparts of Mars and Venus in Greek mythology.

A Martian meteorite is a rock that formed on Mars and was ejected with a minimal speed of 5 kilometres per second from the planet by an impact event, for example from an asteroid. It then traversed interplanetary space for many hundreds of thousands of years before landing on Earth. As of October 2024, only 391 meteorites had been classified as Martian, less than half a percent of the over 83,000 meteorites that have so far been classified.

These meteorites are known as Martian because they have elemental and isotopic compositions that are similar to rocks and atmospheric gases on Mars, which have been measured by orbiting spacecraft, surface landers and rovers. The Martian specimen presented here has a beautiful oval shape and smoky colour – a fascinating piece of the elusive and mysterious planet Mars that has travelled through time and space.

CHF 15 000/18 000 (€ 15 790/18 950)

4070*

ICHTHYOSAUR IN MATRIX

Stenopterygius quadriscissus
Jurassic, Toarcian, Lias Epsilon II/3, Fleins
Circa 180 million years
Holzmaden, Germany
Excavated in the 1970s
Matrix: 280 × 105 × 4.5 cm
Fossil: circa 265 cm
Weight: circa 280 kg

Provenance: Private collection, southern Germany

Ichthyosaurs lived in the Mesozoic over a period of more than 150 million years and became extinct about 90 million years ago, which means that they were about 30 million years older than even the dinosaurs.

The name ichthyosaur comes from the Greek, meaning 'fish lizard'. This ancient group of reptiles originally descended from land lizards and only later became aquatic, marine organisms. Their bodies show a strong resemblance to those of sharks and dolphins.

With its fish-like body, streamlined for aquatic life, the ichthyosaur is assumed to have been an exceptional swimmer, reaching depths of more than 1 000 metres. Due to the size of its eyes, the reptile is said to have possessed a

visual range of 500 metres underwater. The annular sclerotic ring, a bone structure bounding the eye, protected and supported it from pressure and speed while swimming and diving. Since they were still in need of air to breathe, the reptiles had to surface often.

The specimen presented here is a complete adult ichthyosaur in a natural matrix of fracture-rough Posidonia shale. The bones are in their original combination, coming from a single animal, which justifies its scientific value.

No efflorescence is recognizable, and a stable continued existence is predicted. The skull is completely preserved, and the teeth are exposed. The front and rear paddles are also completely preserved, as is the caudal fin. All bones are very plastically formed, sparking one's imagination of how this ancient sea creature might have appeared.

This fossil is impressive because of both its imposing size and overall fantastic preservation.

It comes with an expert report from Fossiland and wall mounting.

CHF 40 000/60 000 (€ 42 110/63 160)

4071*

APOLLO LUNAR EARTHSIDE CHART

LMP-1
Florida, USA
1970
103 × 72 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The lunar surface has about 300 000 craters measuring over 1 kilometre in diameter. In order to map the lunar surface before the Apollo landings, five Lunar Orbiter missions were launched by NASA in 1966 through 1967.

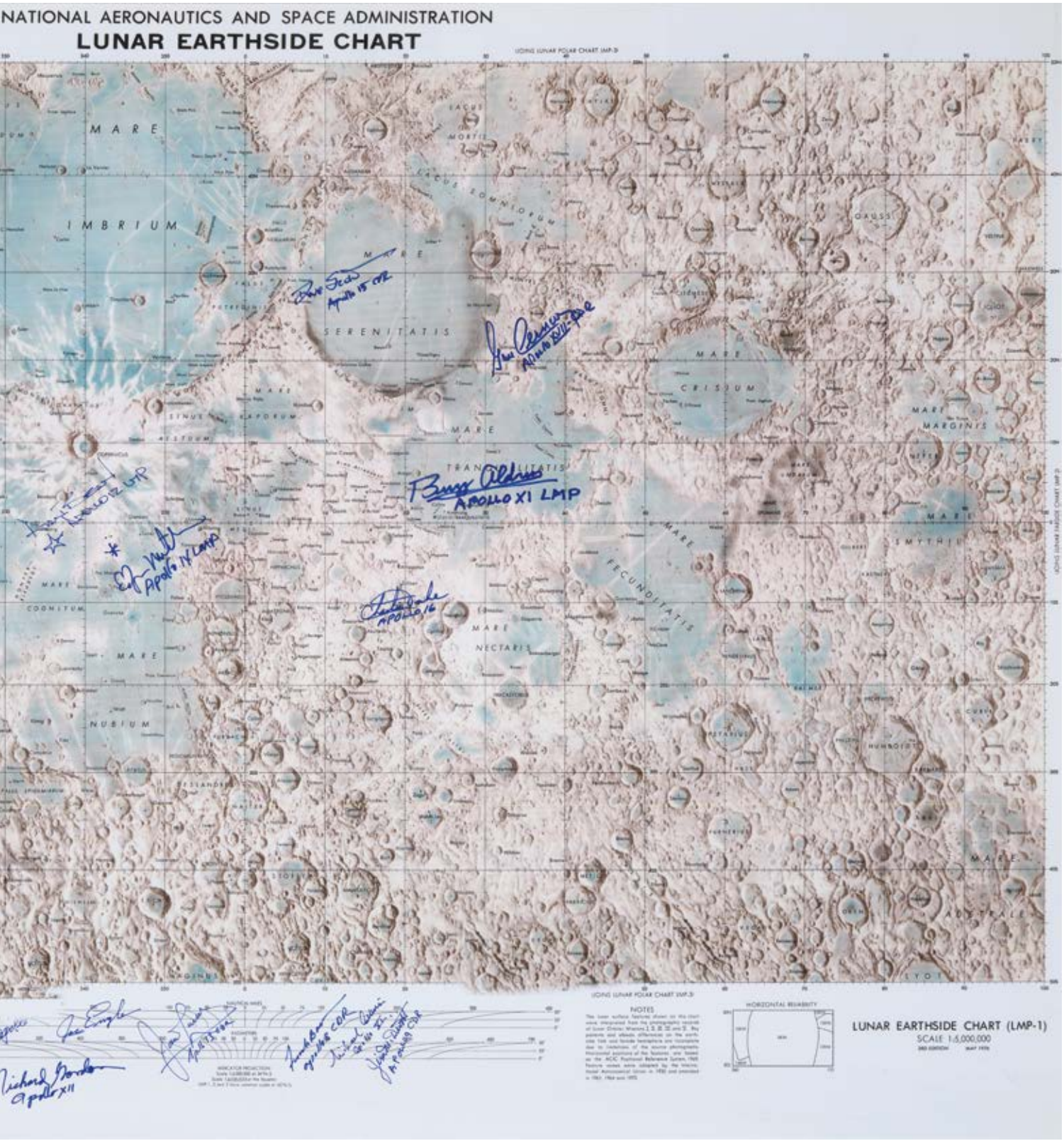
All five missions were successful, and 99% of the Moon was photographed. The first three missions were dedicated to imaging 20 potential lunar landing sites, selected based on Earth-based observations. These were flown at low-inclination orbits. The fourth and fifth missions were devoted to broader scientific objectives and were flown in high-altitude polar orbits.

The Lunar Orbiters had an ingenious imaging system, which consisted of a dual-lens camera, a film processing unit, a readout scanner, and a film-handling apparatus. The double lens took the photos using a sophisticated process. The film was then processed, scanned, and the images transmitted back to Earth.

As a result of these missions, the LFC-1, which would later be rendered obsolete by the LMP series, was created and released in 1967. It was the first chart to be compiled from Lunar Orbiter photography. Then in 1970, the LMP-1 Chart was published. It provided complete coverage of the lunar sphere and served as a basic reference and planning series. It was one of the largest lunar maps ever produced for NASA. All large craters and mare are labelled including the moon's unique features such as ejecta rays.

At the time, this map represented the best available 1:5 000 000 scale coverage of the entire lunar surface and played a pivotal role for the success of the Apollo missions.

CHF 5 000/6 500 (€ 5 260/6 840)



The Lunar Earthside Chart presented here is in pristine condition and features 14 signatures of the most famous astronauts in the history of space exploration. The signatures featured on the chart are:

- Frank Borman, commander of Apollo 8
- Jim Lovell, command module pilot of Apollo 8
- James McDivitt, commander of Apollo 9
- Gene Cernan, lunar module pilot of Apollo 10
- Buzz Aldrin, lunar module pilot of Apollo 11
- Michael Collins, command module pilot of Apollo 11
- Alan Bean, lunar module pilot of Apollo 12
- Richard Gordon, command module pilot of Apollo 12
- Fred Haise, lunar module pilot of Apollo 13
- Edgar Mitchell, lunar module pilot of Apollo 14
- Alfred Worden, command module pilot of Apollo 14
- David Scott, command module pilot of Apollo 9 and commander of Apollo 15
- Charles Duke, lunar module pilot of Apollo 16
- Joe Henry Engle, commander of STS-2

4072*

‘CAMPO DEL CIELO’ METEORITE

Campo del cielo
Gancedo, Argentina
Found in 1576
37.46 kg
30 × 25 × 18 cm

In 1576, the governor of a province in northern Argentina commissioned the military to search for a huge mass of iron, which he had heard that natives used for their weapons. The natives claimed that the mass had fallen from the sky in a place they called ‘Piguem Nonralta’, which the Spanish translated as ‘Campo del Cielo’, in English ‘Field of heaven’. The expedition found a large mass of metal protruding out of the soil. The samples which were taken that day were then long forgotten and meant to be of volcanic origin. Early in the 19th century, when scientists finally acknowledged, that stones and irons may fall from the skies, the Campo del Cielo iron was categorized as meteoritic iron. A large mass of this meteorite is currently in the collection of the Natural History Museum in London.

Later studies of the 26 craters which make up the Campo del Cielo crater field, suggested that a large body of circa 4 metres in diameter entered the Earth’s atmosphere 4 200–4 700 years ago. As it passed through the atmosphere, it broke into many pieces. The age of this meteorite is 4.5 billion years old. This means that it formed as part of the development of our solar system and then travelled through space and time for billions of years.

This meteorite consists mainly of iron, with a small portion of nickel (10 %). It also shows a striking patina of ablations and dimples on its surface, which are regmaglypts that form on the surface of some meteorites as they pass through Earth’s atmosphere. They are probably formed by small vortices of hot gas carrying droplets of molten meteorite material that erode portions of the surface.

The exceptionally large piece of meteorite presented here has an exquisite, deep black colour, produced when it broke off from the main mass early in its descent and formed a beautiful dark fusion crust. This is a fascinating and highly collectable piece, which has seen the vastness of our solar system.

CHF 13 500/16 000 (€ 14 210/16 840)

4073*

GOGOTTE NEPHOS

Fontainebleau, France
30 million years
87 × 53 × 20 cm (measurements not including stand)

Gogottes are rare, 30-million-year-old, naturally shaped sandstone concretions, found in an area near Fontainebleau, in northern France. Louis XIV of France was fascinated by them, and a great number of these wonders of nature were used to adorn the gardens at Versailles.

Formed from quartz crystals, gogottes are held together by calcium carbonate. They were produced when superheated water extruded through crevices into a basin of extremely fine white silicate sand. The water was saturated with calcium carbonate (limestone). Over millions of years, the swirls and eddies of the water were captured in the gradually concreting stone, forming the most wonderful natural sculptures.

The size of the Gogotte presented here is of impressive and nearly unpresented dimensions. It distinguishes itself not only by its large size, but mainly by its intricate and complexly intertwined hapes which were formed by the waters of Fontainebleau.

Observing this masterpiece of nature feels like watching the clouds in the sky on a sunny day. No matter how long one observes, new forms and associations come to mind.

CHF 13 500/15 000 (€ 14 210/15 790)

4074*

‘LIBERTY’ JASPER

Polychrome jasper
Madagascar
H 47 cm (only the stone)
H 84 cm (including base)

Jasper is a microcrystalline, fine-grained variety of the mineral quartz and, like quartz, belongs to the mineral class of oxides. Due to the varying mineral content of the sediment or ash, from which it originates, the range of colours and varieties of jasper is extraordinarily wide. During the consolidation process, patterns are created that form flow and deposition patterns, which differ greatly depending on to the geographical location of the site of discovery.

Polychrome jasper, also known as desert jasper, is a variety recently discovered in Madagascar. In 2006, while searching for more deposits of ocean jasper, a variety that is also only found on Madagascar, the first deposit of polychrome was accidentally discovered in the Norcross-Madagascar desert.

The polychrome jasper presented here is of exceptionally large size and resembles a flame in shape. It shimmers in beautiful shades of rose, taupe and caramel. This clearly distinguishable pattern of rich coloured specks is very typical of this variety of jasper. It comes with a custom-made steel stand.

CHF 2 600/4 500 (€ 2 740/4 740)

4075* ♣

MAJOR MITCHELL'S COCKATOO

Lophochroa leadbeateri
Around 1960
50 x 21 x 15 cm (measurements including base)

Provenance:
- Swiss school collection

Also known as Leadbeater's cockatoo or the pink cockatoo, is a medium-sized bird that inhabits arid and semi-arid inland areas of Australia. However, it is also often found in other climatic zones of the country, for example in the subtropical region of south-east Queensland.

Due to its striking cross-banded feather crest and pink body plumage, it is considered by many parrot lovers to be the most beautiful of the cockatoos and one of the most beautiful parrots of all.

The cockatoo offered here is in immaculate condition. It is a vintage piece ,which has been carefully cleaned and refreshed by a Swiss taxidermist.

Please note that no export CITES is available for this item.

CHF 1 000/2 000 (€ 1 050/2 110)

4076*

APOLLO 11 STAMP SHEET PRESENTATION, SIGNED BY NEIL ARMSTRONG (ITEM 1 OF 2)

Between 1968 to 1971
Stamp sheet, Photo and two badges
46 × 18.5 cm (measurements of the frame)

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The Apollo 11 Belgium Single Stamp Sheet presented here was signed by Neil Armstrong and comes in a framed display. It is a 'First Man on the Moon' souvenir stamp sheet, which is one of the well-known Sieger stamp sheets signed and issued between 1968 and 1971.

Displayed alongside is also a colour photo taken by Armstrong at the lunar module Eagle, with the American flag to the left. To the left and right of the stamp sheet are 4-inch embroidered patches of both the Apollo 11 insignia and the NASA 'meatball' logo.

For more information about Apollo 11 see lot 4031.

APOLLO 11 'FOOTPRINT', SIGNED BY CHARLIE DUKE (ITEM 2 OF 2)

July 20, 1969
Signed lithograph of AS11-40-5878
51 × 40 cm

Certificate: Letter of authenticity from Steve Zarelli

The lithograph presented here shows the iconic footprint on the moon picture taken by Apollo 11 Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin. Aldrin photographed his own boot print about an hour into their lunar extra-vehicular activity on 20 July, 1969, as part of investigations into the soil mechanics of the lunar surface. The shot was taken with a Hasselblad 500EL Data Camera.

It is signed by Charlie Duke, who served as CAPCOM for Apollo 11. His distinctive Southern drawl became familiar to audiences around the world, as the voice of Mission Control concerned by the long landing that almost expended all of the Lunar Module Eagle descent stage's propellant. He details this experience with a short, written passage above his signature.

For more information about Apollo 11, see lot 4031.

CHF 1 000/2 000 (€ 1 050/2 110)

4077*

CROTALOCEPHALUS TRILOBITE

Crotalocephalus
Circa 390 million years
Marocco
9.5 × 4.5 × 4 cm (measurements of the two trilobites)

Trilobites are among the most ancient and archaic animals and are perhaps the most famous fossils after those of the dinosaurs. They are an extinct class of marine arachnomorph arthropods that inhabited the seas during the Palaeozoic Era, from the Cambrian through the Permian periods.

They are considered to be the most important fossils of the Earth's history, because their remains are used to determine the relative ages of various sedimentary rocks.

Originating from the Devonian period, approximately 390 million years ago, this trilobite offers a rare glimpse into the ancient seas where these fascinating animals once thrived.

What makes this particular fossil even more exceptional is the inclusion of a tiny baby trilobite, positioned perfectly alongside the larger adult.

The Crotalocephalus is characterized by its elongated, segmented body, distinct head shield, and ornate surface texture, all of which are beautifully preserved in this specimen. Every ridge and feature of the exoskeleton has been maintained with great clarity, allowing for a detailed study of its anatomy.

The baby trilobite, though much smaller, is equally well-preserved, adding a touching and rare dynamic to the piece—providing a unique insight into the life stages of these ancient creatures.

This fossil, sourced from the world-famous trilobite deposits in Morocco, showcases not only the excellent fossilization process but also the expert preparation work done to reveal both trilobites in such pristine condition.

CHF 1 500/3 000 (€ 1 580/3 160)

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4. Haftungsausschluss
4.1 Die Steigerungsobjekte werden in dem Zustand versteigert, in dem sie sich im Augenblick des Zuschlags befinden. Bei den Steigerungsobjekten handelt es sich um „gebrauchte“ Waren. Diese befinden sich naturgemäss nicht mehr in neuwertigem Zustand.

4.2 Zu jedem Objekt beinhaltet der Auktionskatalog eine Beschreibung und üblicherweise eine Abbildung. Die Informationen in den Auktionskatalogen sowie Zustandsberichte von Koller, die vor der Auktion angefordert werden können, geben lediglich ein allgemeines Bild und eine unverbindliche Einschätzung von Koller wieder. Weder der Einlieferer noch Koller übernehmen für die Katalogangaben eine Haftung. Während der Ausstellung besteht die Möglichkeit, die Gegenstände zu besichtigen. Entsprechend wird der Käufer aufgefordert, das Objekt vor der Auktion in Augenschein zu nehmen, und sich, allenfalls unter Heranziehung unabhängiger Fachberatung, ein eigenes Urteil über die Übereinstimmung des Objekts mit der Katalogbeschreibung zu bilden. Für die Objektbeschreibungen ist die gedruckte Ausgabe des Katalogs (inkl. späterer Ergänzungen) in deutscher Sprache ausschliesslich massgebend. Koller behält sich das Recht vor, zur Meinungsbildung Experten oder Fachkräfte ihrer Wahl beizuziehen und sich auf diese abzustützen. Koller kann für die Richtigkeit solcher Meinungen nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden. Solche Expertenmeinungen oder Gutachten stellen genauso wenig wie von Koller vorgenommene Objektbeschreibungen oder sonstige Aussagen über ein Objekt (inklusive Aussagen über dessen Wert) explizite oder stillschweigende Zusicherungen dar.

4.3 Unter Vorbehalt von vorstehender Ziffer 3 wird jede Haftung für Rechts- und Sachmängel wegbedungen. Auch weitergehende oder andere Ansprüche des Käufers gegen den Einlieferer oder Koller sind unter jedwelchem Rechtstitel (inklusive Irrtumsanfechtung gemäss Art. 23 ff. OR) ausgeschlossen.

5. Teilnahme an der Auktion
5.1 Die Teilnahme an einer Auktion als Bieter steht jedermann offen. Koller behält sich aber das Recht vor, nach freiem Ermessen jeder Person den Zutritt zu ihren Geschäftsräumlichkeiten oder die Anwesenheit bzw. Teilnahme an ihren Auktionen zu untersagen.

5.2 Bieter, die Koller nicht persönlich bekannt sind, müssen sich bis 48 Stunden vor der Auktion mittels des dafür vorgesehenen Formulars regi-strieren. Der rechtsgültig unterzeichneten Registrierung ist eine Kopie des gültigen Reisepasses und eine Kopie der Kreditkarte beizulegen. Bei jedem Zahlungsverzug des Bieters ist Koller berechtigt, die Kreditkarte des Bieters gemäss Angaben auf dem Registrierungsformular bis zur Höhe des geschuldeten Betrages zuzüglich Spesen des Kartenanbieters zu belasten.

5.3 Koller kann von jedem Bieter vorgängig einen Bonitätsnachweis einer für Koller akzeptablen Bank verlangen.

5.4 Koller kann von jedem Bieter die vorgängige Überweisung eines angemessenen Betrags als Sicherheit verlangen. Koller wird diesen Betrag nach der Auktion mit ihren und den Ansprüchen der Einlieferer verrechnen und einen allfälligen Überschuss umgehend an den Käufer / Bieter zurückerstatten.

6. Versteigerung
6.1 Koller kann ein Objekt unterhalb des mit dem Einlieferer vereinbarten Mindestverkaufspreises zum Ausruf bringen. Die Abgabe eines Gebots anlässlich der Versteigerung bedeutet

eine verbindliche Offerte. Der Bieter bleibt an sein Gebot gebunden, bis dieses entweder überboten oder von Koller abgelehnt wird. Doppelgebote werden sofort nochmals aufgerufen; in Zweifelsfällen entscheidet die Auktionsleitung.

6.2 Es steht Koller frei, ein Angebot ohne besondere Gründe abzulehnen oder aber, falls ein Bieter die Voraussetzungen zur Teilnahme an einer Auktion gemäss obiger Ziffer 5.2 bis 5.4 nicht erfüllt. Ebenso steht es Koller frei, Steigerungsgegenstände ohne Verkauf zuzuschlagen oder zurückzunehmen, selbst wenn dies für die Auktionsteilnehmer nicht erkennbar sein sollte.

6.3 Koller behält sich das Recht vor, Nummern des Katalogs zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen. Koller behält sich vor, einen Zuschlag bei Vorliegen besonderer Umstände nur unter Vorbehalt vorzunehmen. Erfolgt der Zuschlag unter Vorbehalt, so bleibt der Bieter noch während 14 Tagen an sein Gebot gebunden. Er wird wieder frei, wenn die Erklärung von Koller, der Zuschlag sei definitiv, nicht innert dieser Frist bei ihm eintrifft.

6.4 Steigerungsangebote von Kaufinteressenten, die der Auktion nicht persönlich beiwohnen können, werden bis 48 Stunden vor Beginn der Steigerung schriftlich entgegengenommen.

6.5 Interessenten können telefonisch mitbieten, wenn sie dies mindestens 48 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn schriftlich vorangemeldet haben. Auf Objekte mit Schätzpreisen unter CHF 500 kann nicht telefonisch geboten werden und Interessenten werden um Abgabe eines schriftlichen Gebots bzw. um persönliches Mitbieten im Auktionssaal gebeten.

6.6 Interessenten, die ihr Gebot im Rahmen einer Live-Auktion abgeben möchten, können an der Auktion teilnehmen, nachdem sie von Koller aufgrund eines Registrierungsgesuchs zur Auktion zugelassen worden sind. Koller behält sich das Recht vor, Registrierungsgesuche ohne weiteres abzulehnen.

6.7 Koller lehnt jede Haftung für nicht berücksichtigte Gebote aller Art sowie für nicht berücksichtigte Anmeldungen für telefonisches Mitbieten ab. Für telefonische Mitbieter und schriftliche Auftraggeber gilt bezüglich Legitimierung und Bonitätsnachweis ebenfalls Ziff. 5.

7. Eigentumsübergang
Das Eigentum an einem ersteigerten Objekt geht auf den Käufer über, sobald der Kaufpreis und das Aufgeld (inkl. MWST) vollständig bezahlt sind und Koller diese Zahlungen dem entsprechenden Objekt zugeordnet hat.

8. Abholung der ersteigerten Objekte
8.1 Die ersteigerten Gegenstände müssen vom Käufer innerhalb von 7 Tagen nach Abschluss der Auktion während der Öffnungszeiten auf eigene Kosten abgeholt werden. Erfüllungsort des Kaufvertrages zwischen Käufer und Einlieferer ist mithin der Geschäftssitz von Koller. Wenn die Zeit es erlaubt, werden die Objekte nach jeder Sitzung ausgegeben. Die Herausgabe erfolgt nach vollständiger Bezahlung des Kaufpreises sowie des Aufgeldes (inkl. MWST) und Zuordnung dieses Betrages zum ersteigerten Objekt durch Koller.

8.2 Während der vorgenannten Frist haftet Koller für Verlust, Diebstahl, Beschädigung oder Zerstörung zugeschlagener und bezahlter Objekte, jedoch nur bei grobfahrlässiger oder vorsätzlicher Handlung durch Koller und nur bis zur Höhe von Zuschlagspreis, Aufgeld und MWST. Nach Ablauf dieser Frist haftet Koller nicht mehr und es ist Sache des Käufers, für eine angemessene Versicherung des ersteigerten Objekts zu sorgen. Für Rahmen und Glas kann keine Haftung übernommen werden. Werden die ersteigerten Objekte nicht innert 7 Tagen abgeholt, lagert Koller diese wahlweise auf Kosten und Gefahr des Käufers bei einer Firma ihrer Wahl oder in ihren eigenen Räumen zu einem Tagessatz von CHF 10 pro Objekt ein.

8.3 Transportaufträge nimmt Koller schriftlich entgegen. Die Transportkosten trägt der Käufer. Ohne anders lautende schriftliche Abmachung werden die zugeschlagenen Objekte für den Transport durch Koller auf Kosten des Käufers versichert. Verglaste Bilder und zerbrechliche Objekte werden von Koller nicht versandt.

9. Bezahlung der ersteigerten Objekte
9.1 Die Rechnung aufgrund eines Zuschlags für ein ersteigertes Objekt ist innert 7 Tagen nach Abschluss der Auktion zu bezahlen. Zahlungen mittels Kreditkarte sind nur nach Rücksprache mit der Buchhaltung von Koller möglich und unterliegen einer Bearbeitungsgebühr zwischen 2 und 4%, die vom Käufer zu bezahlen ist und auf den Rechnungsbetrag erhoben wird.

9.2 Koller kann Zahlungen des Käufers auch entgegen dessen anderslautenden Instruktionen auf jede beliebige Schuld des Käufers gegenüber Koller oder gegenüber dem Einlieferer anrechnen und allfällige Forderungen des Käufers gegen sie mit eigenen Ansprüchen verrechnen. Ist der Käufer im Zahlungsverzug, wird auf den Rechnungsbetrag ein Verzugszins von 10% p.a. erhoben. Falls der Käufer den Rechnungsbetrag nicht innert 7 Tagen nach der betreffenden Auktion begleicht, ist Koller ohne weitere Rücksprache mit dem Käufer berechtigt, den geschuldeten Rechnungsbetrag der Kreditkarte des Käufers zu belasten. In solchen Fällen wird auf den Rechnungsbetrag sodann eine Bearbeitungsgebühr zwischen 2 und 4% erhoben, die ebenfalls der Kreditkarte belastet wird.

9.3 Leistet der Käufer die geschuldete Zahlung nicht oder nicht rechtzeitig, kann Koller zudem namens des Einlieferers wahlweise (i) weiterhin Erfüllung des Kaufvertrags verlangen oder (ii) ohne Fristansetzung auf Leistung des Käufers verzichten und vom Kaufvertrag zurücktreten oder Schadenersatz wegen Nichterfüllung verlangen; im letzteren Fall ist Koller auch berechtigt, das Objekt ohne Beachtung eines Mindestverkaufspreises entweder freihändig oder anlässlich einer Auktion zu verkaufen und den Erlös zur Reduktion der Schulden des Käufers zu verwenden. Ein allfälliger über dem ursprünglichen Zuschlagspreis liegender Verkaufspreis wird an den Einlieferer ausbezahlt. Der Käufer haftet Koller und dem Einlieferer für allen aus der Nichtzahlung bzw. Zahlungsverspätung entstehenden Schaden.

9.4 Bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung aller geschuldeten Beträge behält Koller an allen sich in ihrem Besitz befindlichen Objekten des Käufers ein Pfandrecht. Koller ist zur betreibungsrechtlichen oder privaten Verwertung (inkl. Selbsteintritt) solcher Pfänder berechtigt. Die Einrede der vorgängigen Pfandverwertung nach Art. 41 des Schweizer Schuldbetreibungs- und Konkursrechts ist ausgeschlossen.

10. Vertretung
Jeder Käufer haftet persönlich aus dem ihm erteilten Zuschlag und aus dem durch ihn eingegangenen Kaufvertrag mit dem Einlieferer. Von Personen, die als Stellvertreter in fremdem Namen oder als Organ einer juristischen Person bieten, kann der Nachweis der Vertretungsbefugnis verlangt werden. Ein solcher Stellvertreter haftet mit dem Vertretenen unbeschränkt und solidarisch für die Erfüllung sämtlicher Verbindlichkeiten.

11. Verschiedene Bestimmungen
11.1 Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtammannamtes Zürich. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen von Koller ist ausgeschlossen.

11.2 Koller behält sich das Recht vor, einzelne oder alle Rechte und Pflichten aus diesen AAB an einen Dritten zu übertragen oder durch einen Dritten ausüben zu lassen. Der Bieter resp. der Käufer ist nicht berechtigt, Rechte und Pflichten aus diesen AAB Dritten zu übertragen.

11.3 Koller behält sich das Recht vor, Abbildungen sowie Auktionsresultate von verkauften Objekten in den eigenen Publikationen und in den Medien zu veröffentlichen und damit Werbung zu betreiben.

11.4 Koller hält sich an die anwendbaren datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen und trifft angemessene technische und organisatorische Vorkehrungen zum Schutz der ihr anvertrauten Personendaten. Gibt Koller Dritten Personendaten bekannt, sorgt sie dafür, dass diese nur soweit bearbeitet werden, als sie es selbst tun dürfte. Weitere Angaben zur Bearbeitung von Personendaten können der Datenschutzerklärung von Koller (abrufbar auf ihrer Website) entnommen werden

11.5 Diese AAB sind Bestandteil jedes einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Abänderungen sind nur mit schriftlichem Einverständnis von Koller verbindlich.

11.6 Sollten einzelne Bestimmungen dieser AAB ganz oder teilweise nichtig und/oder unwirksam sein, bleibt die Gültigkeit und/oder Wirksamkeit der übrigen Bestimmungen oder Teile solcher Bestimmungen unberührt. Die ungültigen und/oder unwirksamen Bestimmungen werden durch solche ersetzt, die dem Sinn und Zweck der ungültigen und/oder unwirksamen Bestimmungen in rechtswirksamer Weise wirtschaftlich am nächsten kommt. Das gleiche gilt bei eventuellen Lücken der Regelung.

11.7 Diese AAB und alle Änderungen daran unterliegen Schweizer Recht, unter Ausschluss von allfälligen Verweisungen des Bundesgesetztes über das Internationale Privatrecht (IPRG) und unter Ausschluss des Wiener Kaufrechts (UN-Kaufrecht).

11.8 Für die Beurteilung von Streitigkeiten (unter Einschluss der Geltendmachung von Verrechnungen und Gegenforderungen), welche aus oder im Zusammenhang mit diesen AAB (einschliesslich deren Gültigkeit, Rechtswirkung, Auslegung oder Erfüllung) entstehen, sind ausschliesslich die **Gerichte des Kantons Zürich / Schweiz** zuständig. Koller ist aber berechtigt, ein Verfahren vor jedem sonst zuständigen Gericht anhängig zu machen.

Zürich, 1. Februar 2024

AUCTION CONDITIONS KOLLER ZURICH

These conditions apply solely to items which are auctioned by Koller (according to the definition below) live in the saleroom.

By participating in the auction, the bidder accepts the following General Auction Conditions ("GAC") of Koller Auctions Ltd, Hardturmstrasse 102, 8005 Zurich, Switzerland ("Koller").

1. Legal status of the parties
The auction items are auctioned by Koller in the name of and on the account of the seller of the auctioned item ("Seller"). Koller acts on behalf of and for the account of the Seller as his agent as defined in article 32, section 1 of the Swiss Code of Obligations ("CO"). The hammer price is determined by the bidder recognised by Koller as having made the highest bid in Swiss Francs in the course of an auction ("Purchaser"), resulting in the conclusion of a purchase contract for the auctioned item between the Seller and the Purchaser ("Purchase Contract"). Koller is thereby not a party to the Purchase Contract.

2. Surcharge
2.1 In addition to the bid price, the Purchaser must pay a surcharge on such bid price calculated as follows:
i. on a successful bid of up to and including CHF 400 000: 25%
ii. on a successful bid over CHF 400 000 up to and including CHF 1 000 000: 25% on the first CHF 400 000 and 22% on the difference between CHF 400 000 and the bid.
iii. on a successful bid over CHF 1 000 000: 25% on the first CHF 400 000, 22% on CHF 600 000 and 15% on the difference between CHF 1 000 000 and the bid.

2.2 If the winning bid is placed over the internet in the course of a saleroom auction which is broadcast online ("Live Auction"), or leaves a pre-sale bid through an independent bidding platform which is linked with Koller, there will be an additional 3% surcharge added to the hammer price. Bidders are subject to Koller's terms and conditions as listed on the Live Auction website, which may differ in some respects from those listed here.

2.3 The stated percentage of the surcharge corresponds to the successful bid for each individual item. The Purchaser must pay Swiss value added tax ("VAT") on the surcharge.

2.4 The full tax is charged on all items marked * in the auction catalogue, i.e. VAT is charged on the sum of the bid price plus the surcharge for those items. The VAT will be refunded to Purchasers providing a validly stamped export declaration.

2.5 The Purchaser agrees that Koller also has the possibility to receive a commission from the Seller.

3. Guarantee
3.1 Koller shall rescind the purchase (subject to Sections 3.2 and 3.3 below) in the name of and for the account of the Seller if an item proves to be a forgery. A "forgery" shall be deemed to exist if the item, in the reasonable opinion of Koller, is an imitation created with the intention of causing a deception with respect to the authorship, age, period, culture or origin, if the correct description of such content is not reflected in the auction catalogue (taking account of any additions), and if this circumstance significantly impairs the value of the item in comparison to an item corresponding to the catalogue description. An item shall not be deemed to have been forged if it is merely damaged and/or has been subjected to restoration work and/or modifications of any nature whatsoever.

3.2 A rescission in accordance with the above provision shall not take place at the discretion of Koller if:
i.
the description of the item in the auction catalogue was supported by the view of a specialist or by the prevailing view of specialists, or if the description in the auction catalogue suggested that differences of opinion exist in this respect;
ii.
the forgery was not identifiable as such at the time of the successful bid in accordance with the current state of research and with the generally acknowledged and usual methods, or only with disproportionate effort;
iii.
the forgery (based on Koller's conscientious assessment) was produced before 1880; or
iv.
the purchased item is a painting, watercolour, drawing or sculpture which according to the details set out in the auction catalogue was created prior to 1880.

3.3 The Purchaser may request rescission from Koller (as the agent of the Seller) from the day of the successful bid for a period of two (2) years (three (3) weeks for jewellery). The right of rescission shall be granted exclusively to the Purchaser and may not be assigned to any third party. Assertion of the claim shall be conditional upon the Purchaser making a complaint to Koller by registered letter immediately after the discovery of the defect, and returning the purchased item to Koller in the same condition as it was handed over to him and unencumbered by third parties' claims. The Purchaser must provide proof that the item is a forgery. Koller may demand that the Purchaser obtains at his own expense expert opinions from two independent individuals who are recognised experts in the field. However, Koller shall not be bound by any such expert opinion, and reserves the right to obtain additional expert advice at its own expense.

3.4 Koller may (as an agent of the Seller) at its complete discretion waive the assertion of grounds for exclusion pursuant to the above Section 3.2 or the fulfilment of preconditions pursuant to the above section 3.3.

3.5 If the purchase contract is cancelled in accordance with the provisions of this section 3, the Seller shall owe the Purchaser a refund of the purchase price (and any VAT paid). Koller shall then refund the Purchaser the surcharge plus VAT paid. Koller shall be under no legal obligation to repay the purchase price to the Purchaser.

4. Disclaimer
4.1 The items are auctioned in the condition existing at the time of the successful bid. The auctioned items are "used" objects and are therefore generally not in pristine condition.

4.2 Each item in the auction catalogue is listed with a description and an illustration. The information in the auction catalogue, as well as the condition reports issued by Koller, are intended to provide an overall impression and a non-binding assessment by Koller. Neither Koller nor the Seller can accept any liability for the details provided in the catalogue. The items may be inspected during the preview. The Purchaser is therefore invited to inspect an item prior to the auction and, possibly with the assistance of an independent specialist advisor, to form his own opinion of the concordance between the item and the catalogue description. Concerning the descriptions of the items, the German-language print edition of the catalogue (including any later amendments) shall be exclusively applicable. Koller reserves the right to call upon experts or specialists of its choice to give an opinion and to rely on that opinion. Koller cannot be held liable for the correctness of such opinions. Neither any such expert opinions or reports, nor the descriptions of items provided by Koller, nor other statements pertaining to an item (including statements pertaining to the value thereof) constitute explicit or implicit warranties.

4.3 Subject to Article 3 above, no guarantee or warranty whatsoever is given in respect to legal and material defects. Any further or other claims of the Purchase against the Seller or Koller under any legal title (including avoidance on the grounds of error pursuant to Art. 23 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations) are also excluded.

5. Participation in the auction
5.1 Any party may participate in an auction as a bidder. However, Koller reserves the right at its complete discretion to prevent any person entering its premises or attending or participating in its auctions.

5.2 Bidders who are not personally known to Koller must register at least 48 hours before the auction, using the form provided for this purpose. The registration form must be signed, with legal effect, and a copy of the bidder's passport must be enclosed, as well as current, valid credit card information. In the event of payment default by the Purchaser, Koller shall be entitled to charge the Purchaser's credit card in accordance with the details provided on the registration form for the entire amount of the invoice, plus the credit card processing fees.

5.3 Koller may demand in advance from any bidder a certificate of creditworthiness issued by a bank approved by Koller.

5.4 In the case of bids for items with upper estimated values of more than CHF 30 000, Koller may demand that the bidder first remits 20% of the lower estimated value as security. Following the auction, Koller will offset this sum against its claims and the claims of the Seller, and will reimburse any possible surpluses to the Purchaser/bidder without delay.

6. Auction
6.1 Koller may initiate the auctioning of an item below the minimum selling price agreed upon with the Seller. A bid placed at an auction is a binding offer. The bidder shall remain bound by his bid until this is either outbid or rejected by Koller. Double bids shall immediately be called once again; in case of uncertainty, the auction management shall decide.

6.2 Koller may refuse a bid without providing justification if a Purchaser fails to fulfil the conditions for participation in an auction pursuant to the above Sections 5.2 to 5.4. Koller

may also pass or withdraw auctioned items without a sale even if this is not apparent to the auction participants.

6.3 Koller reserves the right to combine, separate or omit numbered lots in the catalogue or to offer them out of sequence. Koller reserves the right to sell lots "conditionally" at its sole discretion, in which event the hammer price will be considered as conditional and the highest bidder will remain bound by his bid for 14 days following the auction. The highest bidder will be released from all obligations if he does not receive a statement from Koller within this period declaring the hammer price as final.

6.4 Written bids from potential Purchasers who cannot attend the auction in person are accepted up to 48 hours before the auction begins.

6.5 Potential Purchasers may bid by telephone if they have given written notice at least 48 hours before the auction starts. Koller does not accept telephone bids for lots estimated under CHF 500, and bidders are requested to leave a written bid or participate in the salesroom for such items.

6.6 Potential Purchasers who intend to place their bids in the course of a Live Auction may participate in the auction once their registration applications have been approved by Koller. Koller reserves the right to decline registration applications at its discretion.

6.7 Koller shall not be liable for any bids including advance notifications of telephone bidding which are not taken into consideration. Telephone bidders and persons giving written instructions are also subject to the provisions of Article 5 relating to proof of identity and financial soundness.

7. Transfer of title
Ownership of an auctioned item shall be transferred to the Purchaser as soon as the purchase price and the surcharge (incl. VAT) have been comprehensively paid in Swiss francs and Koller has attributed these payments to the corresponding item.

8. Collection of the auctioned items
8.1 The auctioned items must be collected at the Purchaser's own expense within 7 days from the end of the auction during official opening hours. The place of performance for the purchase contract between the Purchaser and the Seller is therefore the registered office of Koller. If time permits, the items may be handed over after each auction session. The handover shall take place following comprehensive payment of the purchase price as well as the surcharge (incl. VAT) and the attribution of this sum to the auctioned item by Koller.

8.2 During the aforementioned period, Koller shall be liable for loss, theft, damage or destruction of items which have been auctioned and paid for, although solely due to intentional or grossly negligent acts on the part of Koller, and only up to the total of the auction price, surcharge and VAT. Koller ceases to have liability after the aforementioned period, and the Purchaser shall be responsible for ensuring adequate insurance cover for the auctioned item. No liability can be assumed for frames and glass. If the auctioned items are not collected within 7 days, Koller will store the works at a company of their choice at the purchaser's own risk and expense or on their own premises at a daily rate of CHF 10 per object.

8.3 Shipping orders may be given to Koller in writing. All shipping costs shall be borne by the Purchaser. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, transport insurance shall be contracted for the sold items at the expense of the Purchaser. Glass-covered pictures and fragile items shall not be sent by Koller.

9. Payment for the auctioned items
9.1 The invoice for a successful bid for an auctioned item is payable in Swiss francs within 7 days from the end of the auction. Payments by credit card are only possible with the approval of Koller's accounting department, and are subject to processing fees amounting to between 2 and 4% of the invoiced amount, payable by the purchaser and added to the invoice total.

9.2 Irrespective of the Purchaser's instructions, Koller may use any payments by the Purchaser as settlement for any debt owed by the Purchaser to Koller or the Seller and set off any debt which it owes to the Purchaser against its own claims. If the Purchaser defaults on a payment, default interest of 10% p.a. shall be charged on top of the invoiced sum. If Koller does not receive payment for purchases within seven (7) days following the auction, Koller reserves the right to charge the Purchaser's credit card for the full amount of the invoice, without further notification to the Purchaser. In such cases the credit card processing fees of 2–4% as described above are also applicable, and will be charged to the Purchaser's credit card.

9.3 If the Purchaser does not pay or does not pay promptly, Koller may moreover in its own name and in the Seller's name either (i) insist on the fulfilment of the purchase agreement or (ii) without further notice withdraw from the purchase agreement and waive the subsequent performance of the Purchaser or assert a claim for compensation for non-performance; in the latter case Koller shall also be entitled, irrespective of any minimum sales price, to sell the item either directly or in an auction, and may use the proceeds to reduce the debts of the Purchaser. Any amount realised above the original hammer price shall be paid out to the Seller. The Purchaser is liable to Koller and the Seller for all prejudice caused by non-payment or late payment.

9.4 Koller retains a right of retention and a lien on all the Purchaser's items in its custody until full payment of all monies owed. Koller may exercise such liens in accordance with the legislation on the enforcement of debts or by private sale (including in its own name). The plea of prior lien exploitation pursuant to Art. 41 of the Swiss Debt Collection and Bankruptcy Act is excluded.

10. Representation
Each Purchaser shall be personally liable for each bid they place, and for the purchase contract between the Purchaser and the Seller. Proof of the power of representation may be requested from persons bidding as agents for a third party or as an organ of a corporate body. The agent shall be jointly and severally liable with his principal for the fulfilment of all obligations.

11. Miscellaneous provisions
11.1 The auction shall be attended by an official from the city of Zurich. The attending official, the local authority and the state have no liability for the acts of Koller.

11.2 Koller reserves the right to transfer any or all rights and obligations from these GAC to a third party or to have these carried out by a third party. The bidder and/or Purchaser does not have the right to transfer any rights from these GAC to a third party.

11.3 Koller reserves the right to publish illustrations and photographs of sold items in its own publications and the media and to publicise its services therewith.

11.4 Koller shall comply with the applicable data protection provisions and shall take appropriate technical and organisational precautions to protect the personal data entrusted to it. If Koller discloses personal data to third parties, it shall ensure that it is only processed to the extent that it is authorised to do so itself. Further information on the processing of personal data can be found in Koller's privacy policy (available on its website).

11.5 These GAC form part of each individual purchase agreement concluded at the auction. Amendments are binding only with Koller's written agreement.

11.6 Should certain provisions of these GAC be or become partially or fully invalid and/or unenforceable, this does not affect the validity of the remaining provisions. The invalid and/or unenforceable provisions shall be replaced by those which most closely approximate the economic meaning and intended economic purpose of said provisions. The same shall be applicable to any possible gaps or loopholes in the provisions.

11.7 These GAC and all amendments thereof are governed by Swiss law, under exclusion of possible references to Switzerland's Federal Code on Private International Law (CPIL), and under exclusion of the Vienna C.I.S.G. Convention (UN Convention).

11.8 The **courts of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland** shall be exclusively responsible for settling disputes (including the assertion of offsetting and counterclaims) which arise out of or in conjunction with these GAC (including their validity, legal effect, interpretation or fulfilment). Koller may, however, initiate legal proceedings before any other competent court.

11.9 In the event of any discrepancy between the different language versions of these GAC, the German language version shall prevail.

Zurich, 2 February 2024

KOLLER

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Fax +41 44 273 19 66
office@kollerauktionen.ch

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Name / Nom _____

Adresse / Address _____

Ort, Land / Ville, Pays / City State, Country _____

Tel. _____ Tel. 2 _____

E–Mail _____ Sprache / Langue / Language _____

Auktion Vente / Sale	Losnummer Lot no.	Gegenstand Description / Déscription	Gebot (CHF) Ordre / Maximum bid	Tel. Gebot Phone bid
				☐
				☐
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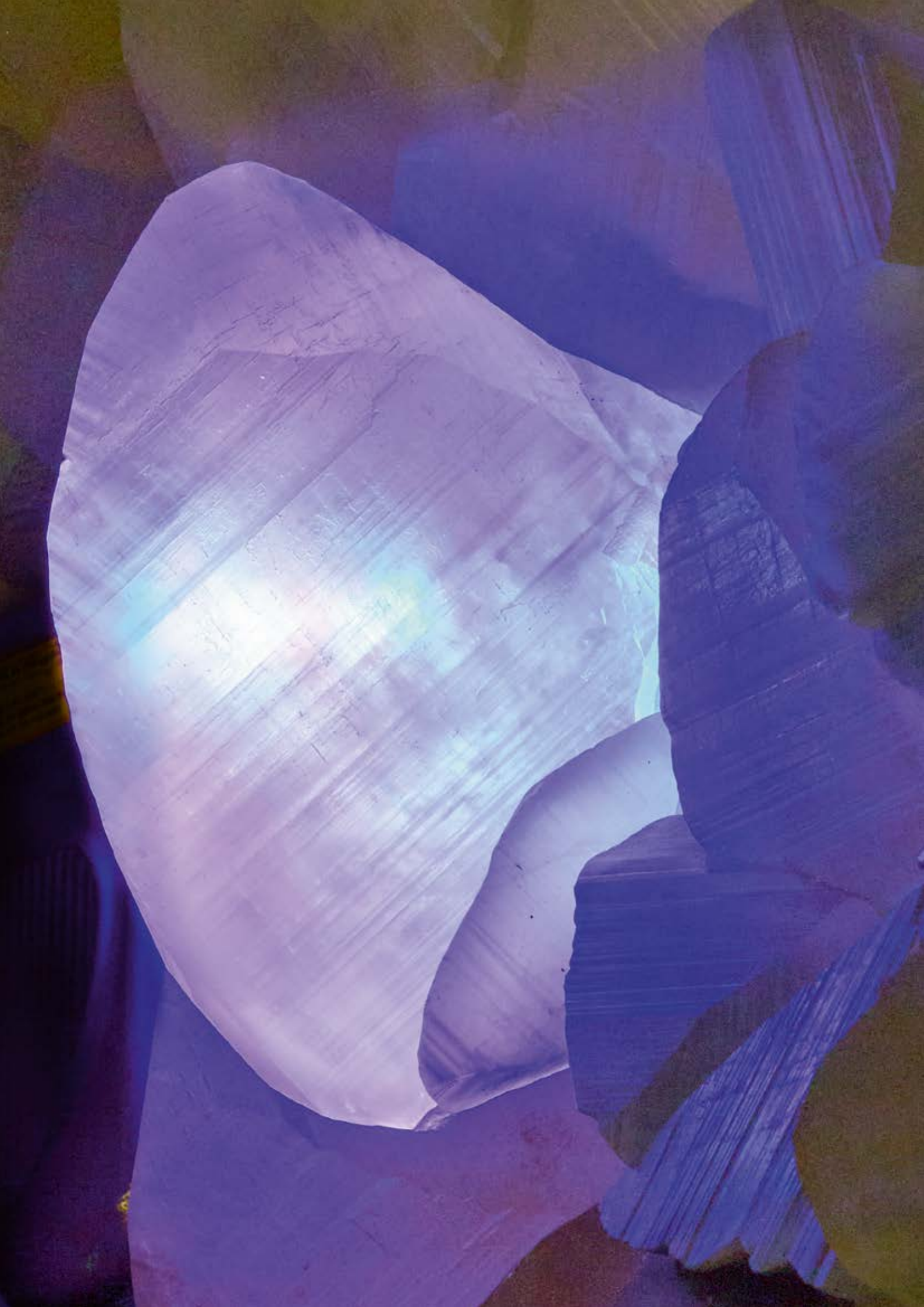

ДОПУСТИМОЕ ВРЕМЯ
(ПРИ Рсж > 0,35 АТ)
Ро2
400
300
200
100
50
> 5
5
3,3
1,5
0,5
48
40
27
14
5
24
18
12
6
3
ЧАС
МИН
МИН
МИН

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